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LOCAL NOTICES.

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Is the best medicine in the world for Dyspepsia and all affections of the bowels. Sole agent Joseph Fleming, Druggist, 84 Market street.

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At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Boquets.

At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

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We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

President's Impeachment Sustained.

The House Free Railroad Law.

Senate Conference Committee in Its Favor

Canal Damage Claims Referred.

LOCAL BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 26, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. White, of Indiana, changing the time of holding courts in Indiana and Westmoreland.

Relating to competency of witnesses in actions against railroads and other corporations, and allowing stockholders to serve as witnesses.

Bills Passed Finally.

Incorporating Artizan's Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

Joint resolution sustaining President Johnson's impeachment, and indorsing Stanton, were passed finally by a party vote.

The Free Railroad Law.

Mr. Errett of Allegheny, moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference, on the Free Railroad law. Carried. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Errett, of Allegheny, Coleman, of Lebanon, and Wallace, of Clearfield. The Committee being unanimous for the House bill, Mr. Fisher of Lancaster, raised the point that a majority should be appointed in favor of the Senate bill.

Mr. White, of Indiana, raised the point that it was not competent for the Senate, after asking the appointment of a Committee, to instruct the Speaker, who decided the latter point was well taken. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Mr. Wallace declined serving on the Free Railroad Conference Committee.

Messrs. Fisher and Landon appealed from the decision of the Speaker on the following declaration: The Speaker having decided it not in order to instruct the Conference Committee, the undersigned appeal from the decision for the following reasons:

That the Committee of Conference is but a creature of the Senate, and it is the right of the Senate to instruct that or any other committee to reflect its views, either in whole or in part.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives having informed the Senate that the House had non-concurred in the amendments made by the Senate, and as the bill as amended by the Senate embraces a number of the provisions of the House bill, these have been adopted in both Houses, and are not matters of dispute. It is only upon the amendments that a conference is asked.

The decision of the Speaker was reversed by a vote of 15 to 14.

Mr. Fisher's motion to instruct was lost by a vote of 14 to 15.

Speaker Graham has appointed Mr. Burnet, of Monroe, on the Senate Free Railroad Conference Committee in place of Mr. Wallace, declined.

Bills Passed Finally.

Incorporating Beaver County Bank and Savings Association.

For an additional Law Judge in Sixteenth District.

Making the par value of the shares of the Indiana and Westmoreland Gas Company fifty dollars, and authorizing an increase of stock.

Authorizing Saint Vincent's congregation at Latrobe to sell real estate.

Correcting a mistake in organizing the White Stone Coal Company.

Authorizing the School Board of West Sunbury, Butler county, to borrow two thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Referred Back.

The bill to settle claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech, was referred back to the Judiciary General Committee.

Bills Passed Finally.

Authorizing the Auditor General to deliver to the receiver of the Petroleum Bank of Titusville, the United States bonds deposited as security for the issue of said bank.

Authorizing Thomas B. Smith to erect a ferry over the Allegheny, in Venango.

Authorizing E. F. Housman to sell the interest of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, of East Salem, Rostraver township, Westmoreland county.

Supplement for the Kittanning Gas Company.

Incorporating General Insurance Company, at Waynesburg, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Venango Gas Company of Western Pennsylvania, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Keystone Oil-operative Window Glass Manufacturing Company of Allegheny county.

Authorizing the people of Freeport, Armstrong county, to vote on a prohibitory liquor law at the next borough election.

Refunding to Kittanning Bank two thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars overpaid into the State Treasury.

Authorizing the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Tarentum, Allegheny, to remove the dead to Prospect Cemetery.

Authorizing Pittsburgh to borrow one million dollars for water works.

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, to issue bonds, secured by mortgage.

Authorizing courts to divide election precincts in Allegheny county.

Extending the act for regulating line of fences to school directors in any district in Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Hampton township, Allegheny, county, to levy a tax to reimburse John Grubbs and William Williams for bounty funds advanced.

Extending mechanics lien laws to persons employed on oil tanks, &c., of oil refineries, &c., in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren counties.

The afternoon session was occupied in the first reading of the appropriation bill, pending which adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1867.

The Allegheny county delegation in the Legislature met this evening on the subject of consolidation. Mr. Steel and Major Slagle spoke against the proposed repeal, and Major Denniston in favor of it. M.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

There was a committee of twenty Councilmen of Pittsburgh, headed by Thomas Steel, Bernard Rafferty and John J. Torley, Esqs., opposing the repeal of the consolidation act. Mr. Steel appeared before the Allegheny county delegation, and spoke in opposition of the proposed repeal.

Sentiments of Three Classes of People in Harrisburg in Regard to Impeachment—Senator Wallace's Amendment and Speech—Senator Errett's Argument—Private Calendar—Cass, Leech and McClintock's Claim Against the State, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 25, 1868.

The most exciting question in this city at present is the impeachment of the President. Everybody is talking about it. Nobody seems to be much alarmed, however, in view of the fact that this Government "of the people, by the people, and for the people" is about to demonstrate to the world that neither a slaveholder's rebellion, the bullet of the assassin, nor the debauchery and maliciousness of an apostate and faithless President can revolutionize and overthrow the free institutions of those God-fearing patriots who founded this Republic, and which has survived the most severe trials to which any Government on earth has been subjected. However, there are at least three classes of persons here who seem to hold different views as to the propriety of impeachment.

First: There are those who may be classed as extreme partizans of the Copperhead school, whose part record, during the "late unpleasantness"—as Nasby would say—is so damaging to their future prospects that they would rather anything on earth should happen than that the present Congress should succeed in the work of reconstruction; because if that should be accomplished, they and their posterity would be forever disgraced in the estimation of all lovers of free Republican Government. They have no hope of ever securing place and power in this Government, should the policy of this Congress prevail; hence these poor, dastardly specimens of humanity are to-day crying out against impeachment, and declaring that Andy Johnson should not submit to it—that rather than do so he should inaugurate another war. Notwithstanding the founders of our Government provided in the organic law of the nation for impeachment of the President, and prescribed how and when it may and ought to be resorted to; and notwithstanding this faction pretend to worship and bow down before that sacred instrument, and to declare to the world that *they* are its only defenders; yet, when the representatives of the people, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution proceed to try the President of the United States for alleged "high crimes and misdemeanors," these constitutional hypocrites advise resistance to the constitution and laws. Those who talk thus are followers of such men as Judge Woodward—a man who in his place in the Congress of the United States on yesterday declared that if he were the President he would never submit. He had his followers in this city, and in the Senate and House of Representatives.

There is, however, another class of Democrats here, who, while they denounce the principles of the Republican party, and pretend to believe the Democratic party is a loyal organization and should be restored to power, and are ready to vote for and support its memories; yet these men acknowledge that the President is acting the fool—they say they never voted for him, never had any faith in him, and do not pretend now to defend him. That he was always a demagogue and latterly a drunken debauchee—unfit for the high position he has disgraced—that so long as he supported the constitution and laws of the land he was intitled to the support of men of all parties; but when he undertook to decide what laws were constitutional and what were not—a thing he had no more right to do than the humblest citizen in the United States—and when he more than intimated his intention to use the military arm of the Government to force his policy and views upon the people in spite of and over the heads of the representatives of the people, he was going far beyond his constitutional authority and could not expect to receive the indorsement or right thinking of any party.

The third class is composed of those who have voted the Republican ticket and who have stood unflinchingly by the Government in its struggle with treason and traitors during all the past years of its existence, and whose record for patriotism needs no explanation. Many of these say that Congress should have impeached the President long ago; others have opposed that measure and hoped he might refrain from doing anything that would necessitate such proceedings; but all, without exception, now declare that Congress *dare not*, if it would, hesitate to defend the people against the usurpations of a perfidious and wicked President. I have yet to find one Republican who even doubts the propriety and imperative duty of Congress to prosecute the impeachment of Andy Johnson.

The general impression here is that the President has backed down from his original intention of using force in the accomplishment of his hellish purposes. He finds the people have backbone and will not bow down their necks to his usurpations; and therefore he and his traitorous, cowardly crew have concluded to use a little discretion as the better part of valor.

This morning the Committee on Federal Relations reported back to the Senate the resolutions offered last night by Senator Wallace, and the Senate by a vote of fifteen to ten agreed to take them up for consideration. Senator Wallace, of Clearfield, offered a substitute, (printed in the COMMERCIAL yesterday,) and proceeded to make a lengthy argument in support of his amendment, and against the original resolutions. He is acknowledged to be the "brains" of the Democratic side of the Senate, and yet his speech this morning was a very weak, lame affair. The reason why it was a failure was not because Mr. Wallace can't make an argument, if he has any ground to base one on; but because the truth of history were both against him. His first resolution is cunningly framed and may hoodwink ignorant people such as a part of Senator Wallace's constituents are—(I mean those who would not know any better than that a Philadelphia lawyer and Levi Collins can naturalize an Irishman in a Clearfield county shanty, and in that way make a legal voter out of a man who has only been seven months in the United States,) but a reading people can, as ours are, can detect the sophistry and falsity of his proposition. He knew that what is set forth in that resolution is not true; that facing under the oath of office which the President took when his agent and friend, J. Wilkes Booth, made him President) Andy Johnson, was not authorized to either resist any law passed by Congress in the way prescribed by the Constitution or to refuse to see that such a law was executed until the same should be pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States to be Constitutional. If the President is thus authorized to act and if the position of Mr. Wallace be correct—which is the position Andy Johnson now wants to occupy, but which he had no idea of occupying had he been able to carry out his original programme—what would be the condition of our government? Congress might pass laws essentially necessary for the welfare and peace of the nation; but the President, who is sworn "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," might trample them under his feet and bid defiance to them (as he has repeatedly done) from the time they have become laws according to the prescribed forms of the Constitution, until the Supreme Court should decide their constitutionality! The most absurd and ridiculous position any sane man ever attempted to defend. Senator Errett in less than fifteen minutes exploded the whole network of sophistry which Mr. Wallace had woven. Mr. Errett stated that it was not true that Congress had decided to impeach the President because he was attempting to test the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act, but because he had *trampled upon law and defied Constitutional obligations;* that it was a strange theory that the President's Democratic friends are setting up, to-wit: that in order to test the constitutionality of a law the President had to violate it. Mr. Wallace, in his speech, referred to the conflict which he alleged arose and was carried on between Andrew Jackson while he was President, and the Senate in regard to the United States Bank. But Mr. Errett took the wind out of that reference by showing that in reality the conflict was, in that case, between Andrew Jackson and the Supreme Court. Every one who listened to the discussion to-day conceded that Mr. Errett had a very decided advantage over Mr. Wallace, both in regard to the constitutional obligations of the President and the history of the country.

The impression is a general one in the Senate for the further discussion of these resolutions.

There is also a special session in the House to discuss Hickman's resolutions.

The House was engaged all day—both forenoon and afternoon—in considering the bills on the private calendar. There are *one hundred and ninety-two* private bills on to-day's calendar —all local in their character. Last night there were over two hundred bills read in place. Two-thirds of these had better never been presented.

The bill incorporating the People's Passenger Railway Company, was to-day laid aside for a second reading. The bill for the payment of the claims of Geo. W. Cass, A. Leech and W. McClintock, for damages sustained by the failure of the State to supply the canal contracted for by said parties came up up on second reading this evening. The hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was had. But it is generally conceded that these parties should go to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for such damages as they have actually sustained instead of the State Treasury, as that Company bought the canal from the State and assumed all the liabilities of the State growing out of all such contracts. The bill cannot pass; at least that is the impression. It is very clear that it ought to not. If it does it will take forty or fifty thousand dollars out of the State Treasury. JUNIUS.

RIO JANEIRO.

South Atlantic Squadron—The War—Cholera Spreading, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The steamer Mississippi brings Rio Janeiro dates to the 29th of January. The United States frigate Piscataqua sailed from Rio for China on the 29th. The Pawnee was at Rio on the 26th. The Guerriere, Wasp, Quinnebang, Kansas and Shamokin were at Montevideo on the 29th. The Huron was at Pernambuco February 4th. Health was good throughout the entire South Atlantic Squadron. Business is very dull at Rio. No news for several days from the allies. The last news from the seat of war was unsatisfactory. The siege of Humaita continued. Disconcert at the delay prevailed. The allies were draining the country of its gold, having all the contracts.

The Brazilian Government is buying all the negroes it can, and freeing them, on condition that they enter the army.

The cholera raged fearfully in Buenos Ayres, and was spreading in the interior.

The rebellion in Santa Fe Rastaro was growing stronger.

IMPEACHMENT!

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Gen. Thomas Surrenders Himself.

HE WANTS TO BE A MARTYR.

Judge Cartter Won't Permit Him.

And Orders His Discharge from Custody

Quo Warranto Writ a Last Resort.

Impeachment Order in the Senate.

Progress of Preparation of Articles.

Six or Eight Specifications Determined On.

Thomas Sues for False Imprisonment.

DAMAGES LAID AT $100,000.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1868.

Impeachment Proceedings.

The proceedings on impeachment may be summed up for to-day in regular order as follows:

General Thomas Discharged.

In the morning General Thomas surrendered himself to the Marshal, declining to give bail, and his counsel thereupon asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view of expediting the progress of the case to the United States Supreme Court. But Judge Cartter, by declining to hold him, and ordering his discharge, put aside the plea for the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the case may now be considered at an end, unless it should hereafter come up regularly before the Criminal Court. The point thus gained, it will be noticed, prevents any ground for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court to test to the constitutionality of the civil tenure act. It is possible that the President may now resume his previous purpose to bring the question of the constitutionality of the act before the Supreme Court by applying for a writ of *quo warranto* against Mr. Stanton in the District Supreme Court. This course, however, as involving the slow course of an appeal, is a tedious one; hence the earnestness with which the counsel for General Thomas sought to make it a case of *habeas corpus*, which, as involving personal liberty, always takes precedence, and would have afforded a short-cut to the end sought.

Progress of Impeachment in the Senate.

In the Senate, Mr. Howard, from the special Committee appointed to take action on the impeachment of the President, reported a resolution that the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives, which was adopted without debate, and the House was notified of this proceeding.

The Articles.

The sub-Committee appointed to prefer articles of impeachment, had a meeting this morning, and made good progress with their work. It is understood that other matters, beside the alleged violation of the tenure of office law will be presented against the President. The specifications will number six or eight. The Committee expects to be able to report to-morrow, and will probably have the case ready to go to the Senate on Monday next. The Committee has been in session all of the afternoon, and has been examining Gen. Emory to ascertain if the President made an effort to use the garrison of Washington for the advancement of his purposes. Gen. Emory did not testify affirmatively.

Quo Warranto Applied for.

Owing to the failure of the proceeding in Court to-day to make a test cause for appeal to the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the civil tenure act, the President has again directed Attorney General Stanbery to apply at once for a *quo warranto*, to show cause why Mr. Stanton retains possession of the War Department. As already telegraphed, this application is slow, and it will be months before the test case will reach the Supreme Court.

Suit for Damages.

Immediately after the discharge of General Thomas this morning, a suit was commenced in the District Court by him against Stanton for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Damages one hundred thousand dollars.

Ten Thousand Thanks to Carey.

Gen. Carey, member from the Second District, Ohio, to-day, received a letter from one of the most influential leaders of the workingmen's organization of Pennsylvania and a Republican, in which is this sentence: "Ten thousand thanks for your vote against this fearful wrong, impeachment."

Comfort for A. J.

A telegram to the President from Cairo tonight announces: "At the charter election to-day the Democratic gain was over 400. Slick to the War Department;" signed, "Democratic Central Committee."

Another from Holyoke, Mass., says: "Hang to the Constitution, and you will be sustained by thirty thousand men of Massachusetts;" signed by "a number of citizens."

Another from Terre Haute, Ind., says "Stand firm to your position and in defense of the Constitution and the Executive Department. Indiana will sustain you with 100,000 brave, stalwart and tried men."

To Western Associated Press.

WHY THE ARTICLES ARE DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The delay of the House Committee of seven in framing articles of impeachment against President Johnson is said to be owing to the fact that an impression exists that he cannot be convicted by the Senate on the prominent charge of violating the tenure of office act, hence the Committee were to-day engaged in drawing articles with a view to secure a united party vote, and if possible to avoid all doubts.

General Thomas did not visit the war office to-day, but after his discharge from custody went to the Executive Mansion, and after a short interview with Johnson, returned home.

STANTON'S REQUISITIONS HONORED.

Reports have been in circulation this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury has given orders that requisitions from the War Department signed by Secretary Stanton, should not be honored at the Treasury. All such reports are without foundation. Requisitions from Stanton for various amounts on account of the War Department were passed through the proper bureaus of the Treasury Department this morning.

THE THOMAS CASE.

The room of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was crowded this morning with both white and black spectators, to witness the proceedings in the case of Adjutant General Thomas, who on Saturday gave bail for his appearance before Chief Justice Cartter. Members of the bar were also largely represented. Adjutant General Thomas came into the room accompanied by his counsel, Richard J. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., as advising counsel. By order of Judge Cartter, at twenty minutes past ten the Criminal Court was opened. A subpœna was issued this morning to Stanton to appear in Court and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and also certain official papers.

After the transaction of some other business, Judge Odin came into Court and took a seat at the right of Chief Justice Cartter. Judge Fisher was at the left of Judge Cartter. At twenty minutes past eleven Judge Cartter asked whether counsel were ready to proceed with the case of the United States against Adjutant General Thomas. Mr. Riddle stated that being unwell to-day, and the subject being of high importance, he desired that the case be continued till to-morrow. Mr. Merrick objected, on the ground that great public interests were involved, which required early settlement. Judge Cartter was disposed to grant a postponement. Mr. Merrick desired General Thomas to be in the Judge Cartter consider this matter in the Criminal Court, and not in Chambers. Judge Cartter declined to do this, saying he merely sat as an examining Magistrate. Mr. Merrick said General Thomas was now here, and his therefore a prisoner, and his counsel asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The following is the petition:

To Hon. D. K Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in said District: The petition of Lorenzo Thomas shows that he is now held in custody of the Marshal of this District under and by virtue of a warrant made and delivered to said Marshal by your Honor, sitting in chamber. He avers and will show that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful and without color of authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States upon the facts stated as cause for his said arrest, and he prays that your Honor issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, ordering said Marshal to bring the body of your petitioner before your Honor in open Court, that the cause of his detention aforesaid may be inquired into and he be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Carpenter said he regarded the last action as an entirely unnecessary episode. This action has been prosecuted here by the Secretary of War for the purpose of bringing this matter to settlement in the Courts. There is no feeling between him and General Thomas. Considerations alone of a public nature have actuated this prosecution. General Thomas is a gentleman who will not depart. We do not ask that he should even be required to enter into his own recognizance, and surely he cannot come into Court and make himself a prisoner unless the Court at least accepts that fact, or somebody asks him to be imprisoned. With the full latitude which we consent he shall have, and which I have no doubt your Honor will very willingly accord to him, this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* seems to be rather unnecessary.

Counsel for defense again urged their application.

The Chief Justice—I have never heard of a prisoner surrendering himself to his securities or the Marshal. It is always to the Court. Where is the process of the Marshal by which General Thomas is held? His warrant has been returned, and the parties' recognizance has been substituted. Having appeared according to the terms of his recognizance, he is present in Court to answer in regard to the offense charged. It appears to me, however, this is not the question before me as examining magistrate, but rather a question to be considered by the Judge who shall sustain the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The question for me to determine as examining magistrate is—what disposition shall be made of the case?

Mr. Cox—Certainly.

Mr. Merrick—I was going to say to your Honor, if you allow me a single moment, that the view expressed by the other side be correct, General Thomas being before your Honor, and applied for a continuance until to-morrow, your Honor must make some disposition of the prisoner in the meantime. When that is done, I can present my petition of the Criminal Court. If your Honor discharge him, the case is at an end, and you must either discharge or commit.

Chief Justice—With my knowledge of General Thomas's character, and especially after the avowal of the counsel that they had full confidence in him, I should not hold him for a moment.

Mr. Merrick—Then he is discharged?

Chief Justice—Yes, sir, he is discharged. Under the intimation here, as far as any personal appearance is concerned, the case may be continued, and if Thomas is arrested, it will be hereafter. I shall not hold to personal imprisonment when my own confidence in his character corroborates what is said by the prosecution, and especially when they do not desire it.

Counsel for General Thomas then asked that he be fully discharged.

Judge Cartter granted the motion for the following reasons: It is confessed here by the prosecution, or rather stated by the prosecution, and it is a truth which, under the circumstances of this case, we are well advised of, that General Thomas does not seek to evade the process of law in any regard; that he is here, and will be here, ready to answer to the demand when called on. This, I believe, is now the Wednesday preceding the Monday when the grand jury convenes in this District, only four days, when the tribunal charged with the presentment of all such offenses will be in session to hear this and all other cases. Under circumstances like these, what is my duty as an examining magistrate? Is it to hold this case from day to day for examination until the grand jury meets, or dismiss it and let it abide the ordinary process of justice? It appears to me my duty is to let the case take that course. There are no circumstances developed in it, as it appears to me, that can settle anything before this inquisitorial inquiry tribunal, and I cannot disguise from myself that the subject underlying the controversy is passing the ordeal of the highest tribunal of the country, and that in contrast with its gravity the ordinary matters pending here, which must terminate with the session of the Grand Jury, would take on a character of trifling. I do not propose to be instrumental in instituting any such proceedings. Under the avowals made before me, I think my duty as a magistrate is properly discharged in dismissing the case upon the motion of the counsel for the defendant, and shall do so. General Thomas, you can go hence.

As General Thomas left the court room with his counsel, several hundred persons in the street welcomed him with cheers.

A SPEECH BY A. J.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26.—The President, in the course of his reply to a delegation of citizens of Maryland, who waited on him to-day, to present resolutions relative to the rights of American citizens abroad, said:

I shall not attempt in set terms or measured phrase to respond to the remarks which you have made in reference to the condition of affairs at present agitating the public mind. The presentation of such kind sentiments, and the encouragement which they give, contain me, however, to say they afford me gratification which I cannot find adequate to express. Such assurances at this time give me strength and courage in the fierce conflict which now prevails around us. Pointing you to the past as an index to the future my future conduct will be, I beg of you to believe that in an honest effort faithfully to discharge the high and responsible duties imposed on me by the Constitution and the laws, I consider no personal sacrifice too great for me to bear. Such a great principle cannot be compared with the great object to be obtained, of preserving the principles of our Republic in the purity given to the Constitution and laws made in accordance with its provisions. God being willing, I will perform my duty, let the consequences be what they may.

Fearful and solemn in public life, now some years ago, to the present time, I have passed through many ordeals in my struggle for the interests of the people. Never have I faltered for a moment from the straight line of duty; and standing in this presence I can sincerely declare there has never been as yet an occasion when, having been assigned to duty, I have abandoned my post. I tell you now, as then, that with intelligence, the patriotism and the virtue of the American people, who I believe will come in all their might and strength to the rescue of this country, and save it from the destiny which now seems to threaten its ruin. My faith in the American people is strong and abiding. I have never betrayed them, nor do I believe now, when the waves of passion threaten to engulf the ship, I will desert or abandon one who, in their cause, is engaged in an earnest struggle for the preservation of constitutional liberty and the supremacy of civil authority.

I again thank you, gentlemen, for this encouragement, and assure you that so long as the vital current continues to warm and animate my existence, and memory holds its place, this occasion will be remembered and cherished.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The committee of seven appointed to prepare articles was in session all this afternoon, and, it is said, examined Gen. Emory to ascertain whether the President made an effort to use the garrison of Washington for the advancement of his purposes. Adjutant General Thomas was also examined, with reference to the President's order to him, directing that he take possession of the War Department.

Demonstrations of States, Cities and Towns.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—The Legislative Assembly has adopted resolutions approving the action of the President, and censuring the course pursued by Congress. The Independent press of the coast generally support Congress. The leading Democratic paper of this city calls on the President to declare martial law in the District of Columbia, and to suspend civil business, including Congress, till the people can speak.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—A large Democratic meeting was held in the Eighth ward this evening. Strong resolutions were passed and speeches made. One Colonel Lechler said that "before many days every lamp-post would be converted into a gibbet for the Republicans."

In the Fourth Senatorial District Convention resolutions were passed congratulating the people on impeachment, and returning thanks to the House of Representatives for its action.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Philadelphia Almost Unanimous for A. G. Curtin.

General Charles H. T. Collis sends the following relative to the result of the delegate elections in Philadelphia yesterday:

PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1868.

Delegates from Philadelphia to the State and National Convention are almost unanimous for Curtin for Vice President, and most of them are so instructed.

Chester county has instructed unanimously for Curtin.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1868.

It is confidently reported that Philadelphia to-day elected twenty of the twenty-two delegates to the Republican State Convention instructed for Grant and Curtin. S.

WISCONSIN.

Republican State Convention—Grant the Favorite.

MADISON, WIS., February 26.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and nominated L. S. Dixon for Chief Justice; Byron Paine, Associate Justice. H. D. Barron, and S. S. Barron, Presidential Electors at large. Ex-Gov. Solomon, Horace Rublee, L. H. Galloway, Henry Bates and N. M. Littlejohn, Delegates at large. Resolutions were adopted favoring Grant for President.

Medical Skill.

Being in Pittsburgh a few days since we heard much of the skill of Dr. E. S. Aborn in the treatment of certain classes of chronic diseases. We were told of a number of remarkable cures of diseases of the eye and ear, as well as of the pulmonary organs. A regular physician of Lawrenceville credits Dr. Aborn with curing him of a pulmonary difficulty which had entirely baffled his own skill, and which had become so serious as to bring the sufferer near to the grave. Calling at the Doctor's office, No. 134 Smithfield street, we found it almost constantly visited by deceased humanity seeking the benefit of treatment.—*Canton, Ohio, Repository.*

XLth CONGRESS.

Supplemental Reconstruction Act.

FINAL PASSAGE IN BOTH HOUSES.

Retrenchment in Government Expenses.

Petition of Citizens of Allegheny County

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 26.

The principal legislative feature of Congress to-day was the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to the supplemental reconstruction bill, and the final passage of the bill by both Houses. It now goes to the President for the usual veto, or he may possibly allow it to become a law by the constitutional expiration of ten days. This supplemental bill allows a majority of the votes actually cast to ratify the Constitution in any State, instead of a majority of the registered votes, as in the present law.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the German Emigration Union of Cincinnati, in regard to the treatment of emigrants on shipboard. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. YATES presented a memorial of citizens of Utah, praying for the erection of the territory of Wyoming, and the annexation of Utah and Idaho thereto. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, presented a petition of 4,000 citizens of Louisiana, setting forth their grievances and hardships. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN presented from the Committee on Finance, House joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to revoke the appointment of Receivers of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and restore the charter of said bank. Adopted.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes, with amendments. It forbids persons adjudged guilty of certain crimes being allowed to enter the United States, and authorizes the President, on satisfactory evidence, to prevent the entrance of such convicts, and to deliver them up to the country whence they came.

After some discussion on the subject, and of extradition, during which it appeared the bill was not to apply to persons convicted of political offenses, and it was introduced to meet the case of countries with whom we have no extradition treaties.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to provide that the principle of extradition treaties be applied to those countries.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Select Committee of seven to whom was referred the message of the House on the subject of impeachment, reported the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives, on the 24th day of February, 1868, did exhibit to the members, Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, at the bar of the Senate, impeachments against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, also informed the Senate that the House of Representatives had appointed them to exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that they had appointed the same to take order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate will take the proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives.

The Committee recommended that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the passage of this resolution. The resolution was adopted without dissent. The order was made accordingly.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and the same was introduced February 17th, with an amendment striking out the clause dismissing all cases pending in the Supreme Court which have grown out of the reconstruction acts, changing the various acts which authorize appeals in such cases to the Supreme Court to their suspension, and providing that no law heretofore passed extending the judicial system of the United States over the ten rebel States shall be construed to recognize any State government therein until Senators and Representatives from such States shall be admitted, or Congress shall recognize a State government therein valid.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, the Senate took up the supplemental reconstruction bill, on which he addressed the Senate.

The bill was postponed to Monday. Mr. THAYER having the floor.

Mr. CONKLING reported a deficiency of expenses incurred in connection with the Sioux Indian Reservation was taken up, and after debate, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Several messages from the President were presented.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the appointment of Anson Burlingame to diplomatic and other missions by the Emperor of China.

Also, a report of the General of the Army in reply to a resolution relative to the number of officers ordered in regard to the Third Military District, to Generals Pope and Meade. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. HARLAN, non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill appropriating $15,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute population of the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to provide for the sale by the Secretary of War of lands, tenements and water privileges belonging to the United States at or near Harper's Ferry. The Committee on Military Affairs recommend an amendment to engraft the grant portion of the lands to a College chartered by West Virginia.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not know why improved property of the United States should be given to a College, even a military school, and that it should be accessed at public sale, or any of the guards shown by experience to be necessary.

Mr. POMEROY believed the property was at the place where John Brown was executed, and perhaps it would be agreeable to the Senate to strike out this provision and give it to the heirs of John Brown.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the Senator could donate his own money for that purpose if he pleased. He questioned his right, however, to give this property to them, or to any seminary of learning of the State of Virginia.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it rather late in the day for a Western Senator to object to giving land for the benefit of learning or a State. He had the impression that the Government had a right to dispose of its lands as they saw fit. The State of Indiana had a very respectable portion of public lands for the benefit of education, railroad and other purposes without any horror being expressed about it.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the criticism in regard to Western lands came with bad grace from the Senator from Maine, in view of the fact that the Government had never realized a cent of money from the lands in the State of Maine.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The United States Government never owned any there.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that was because the State would not cede it to the United States. The Government had made a clear profit out of the public lands of Indiana of one hundred million dollars, getting them for something like twenty-two cents an acre, and selling them from $1 25 to $2. Who then could speak with a good grace upon such a proposition, if a Senator from Indiana or Ohio could not? The lands of Ohio had realized to the United States a clear profit of millions of dollars, four millions in the Military tract. Hundreds of thousands of acres in the West could never have been settled without the grant of alternate sections, and the improvements had enabled the Government to sell the reserved sections. That had been based upon a principle, but this proposed grant was a different affair. After further debate the amendment was agreed to.

Further amendments were agreed to, requiring the sale to be at public auction, and giving a credit of one or two years with proper security, and providing for notice of sale to be given in Washington, New York and Cincinnati for sixty five days previous, and then the bill was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a petition of citizens of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, complaining of the burden of taxation, and praying for the reduction of government expenses and for the proper adjustment of duties. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senate amendments to the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad were concurred in.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for such correspondence and report of the Commission appointed under the fiftieth article of the treaty with the Choctaw and and Chickasaw Indians, and for the award of the Secretary of the Interior on such reports, which was adopted.

Mr. MUNGEN asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the welfare of the country, and especially of the dominant party, at this particular juncture imperatively demand the admission of at least one State under the Reconstruction acts: that it had been ascertained that many Alabama freedmen had deposited their ballots in the postoffice contrary to instructions of the military commander, and declaring it highly improper that such ballots should be lost, and that without further delay Alabama be admitted into the Union, and that any member of any party or any other man voting against the admission be adjudged guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and be immediately impeached.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, interrupted the reading of the resolution, and Mr. CHANLER objected to its being received.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish information relative to the harbor at Wilson, Niagara county, in connection with the proposed ship canal, and as to the propriety of Congress making appropriations for the improvement of such harbor. Adopted.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Homestead law as to excuse honorably discharged soldiers from payment of fees. Adopted.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause the examination by competent and impartial officers of engineers, whether the Louisville Company has located and is constructing its bridge at the head of the falls of the Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the propriety of ceding to the State of Ohio the 40,000 acres of unsurveyed and undisposed of land of the Virginia Military District. Adopted.

The bill to provide for the payment of pensions out of the naval pension fund was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Messrs. PERHAM, BEATTY and VAN AERNAM reported a large number of bills, &c., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, which were acted on by the House.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, on leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association damaged and captured ordnance out of which to cast a statue, prov

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

In the Senate yesterday, Speaker GRAHAM appointed Senators ERRETT, COLEMAN and WALLACE a Committee of Conference on the part of that body on the Free Railroad Law. The committee is said to be unanimous for the House bill.

GOLD continues to decline in the face of the fact that impeachment will go on. With the removal of the Great Disturber, gold will decline lower than it has yet gone, and public confidence will rise correspondingly.

ALL the reports from Washington agree that the Senate will impeach the President. He will be tried on charges confined to the attempt to usurp the War Department, and his defiance of the Constitution and law. The articles of impeachment will probably be voted on by the House this week; if so, the trial will probably proceed before the Senate next week, and the Ides of March may not see ANDREW JOHNSON a tenant of the White House.

IN Philadelphia on the reception of the news of the decisive action of Congress, some deeply exasperated Democrats held a meeting in one of the wards. So full of whisky and fight were they, that they resolved to sustain the President with their muskets, and proposed to adjourn to the depot, armed and equipped; but before this could be carried into execution they got into a fight among themselves, which caused ANDREW JOHNSON to be quite forgotten, and the meeting broke up in a row.

The New York *Times* thinks it is an open question whether the President has or has not the right to remove Mr. STANTON; but "for the appointment of General THOMAS, Secretary *ad interim*," it says, "we can see no warrant whatever either in the law or the Constitution." That is something to admit. But the *Times* does not say what it would do in regard to this unwarrantable action of the President,—it contents itself with denouncing those who are for impeachment.

IT is telegraphed to the Philadelphia *Ledger* that Mr. JOHNSON has received numerous telegrams pledging him any required help in men and money to protect him in the present emergency. If "pledges" of this sort have been made, we can safely assume that they are from men who thoughout the rebellion were with the South, and support ANDREW JOHNSON now because with them he is only second to JEFFERSON DAVIS. We have no fears from that quarter, though if this class of patriots want to "try it on" just once, let them go ahead.

BE READY!

No one should suppose for a moment that ANDREW JOHNSON has relinquished the purpose of obtaining possession of the War Department. What purpose lurks behind this can only be conjectured, but we can safely assume that it is in keeping with the desperation that has characterized him of late, in the interest of the collapsed rebellion. His repeated attempts to find a General with whom virtually to set aside General GRANT and usurp the military power shows that possession of the machinery of the army is in some way an essential to his purpose. But the army, and the navy, too, are true; and if worst comes to worst, both will stand by GRANT and Congress. This is not mere conjecture. A close canvass of the situation of affairs in this respect leaves little to be desired,—and the fact that such a canvass became necessary suggests the gravity of the crisis through which the country is passing. Let the people confer together and be ready for any emergency that may arise; for it would be folly to conclude for a moment that with ANDREW JOHNSON, counseled by such men as BLACK, BLAIR and WOODWARD, in the White House, there can be permanent safety.

MODERATION WITH DISPATCH.

The debates in Congress authorize the belief that both moderation and dispatch will characterize the remaining steps in regard to impeachment. Certainly neither undue zeal—nothing like passion—or unnecessary protraction should be suffered to mark the proceeding. It is the most momentous proceeding ever undertaken under the Government,—wholly without precedent, but entirely within the provisions of the Constitution and fully contemplated by its authors. The sooner it is disposed of, the more straight-forward and free from exception in manner, the sooner and more surely will be experienced the return of the knowledge and quiet so necessary to a stable and prosperous condition. Congress, therefore, has every motive for studying well the order of its action. The business of the country has experienced no shock as yet; nor will there be any if there be moderation with proper dispatch in carrying through the proceeding so deliberately begun. The effect abroad of the initial step is no greater than at home. The countries of Europe have faith in the adaptability of our form of government; and there exists there an unshaken confidence in our ability to come safely out of any crisis—a confidence fully warranted by the events of the last seven years; and which will be weakened or strengthened by the management from this time forth of the impeachment business.

We have said nothing of the political considerations which attach to the subject, though it is important they should be well weighed and allowed a place in the minds of those charged with the great responsibility. That the great body of the people are thoroughly with the Republican party in this business, we do not for a moment question. They recognize both the right and the necessity of impeachment, and have lively hopes of beneficial results, immediate and in the future. It is only by losing sight of the gravity of the case, and by mismanagement which nobody has any reason to apprehend—unless, indeed, men all of a sudden lose their senses—that this good feeling and support can be sacrificed. Not only to preserve, but to increase and strengthen this support, should be the steady purpose of Congress.

THE New York *World* says "the country yearns for peace." To this it may be added, the country intends to have peace. For nearly three years ANDREW JOHNSON, by his attempted and actual usurpations, has kept the country in a state of turmoil and uncertainty. Self-willed to the last degree, and not scrupulous in the employment of power, he has done nothing but resist Congress; until, having become perfectly desperate, he has defied the law and the Constitution both. But for the aid and encouragement derived from him, the Southern States would long since have been restored, the history of the past three years would have been quite another kind, and the present situation of the country would be altogether different from what it now is. The average good sense of the land, without party distinction, realizes these truths, and views the probable early removal of Mr. JOHNSON from the Presidential office with favor, because it will be the removal of an obstruction to that state of quiet and harmony which is essential to the prosperity of the country.

DISRAELI PRIME MINISTER.

The cable informs us that Earl DERBY has been impelled by long-continued ill health to resign his Premiership, and that the Queen has accepted the resignation, and has been pleased to call upon the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to form a new Cabinet.

To us the most interesting fact in this statement is the elevation of Mr. DISRAELI to the position of Head of the Administration. It may be premature to assume that he has succeeded in forming a Cabinet; about the fact of his having received the offer of the place there is no doubt. Nor does it seem unlikely that Mr. DISRAELI will be able to call around his standard a sufficient number of his party to form an administration which shall for a while be the government of the English empire. Since the passage of the Reform Bill his speeches made in Edinburgh and to his constituents in Buckinghamshire have been regarded as the most masterly and satisfactory expositions and defenses of that revolutionary measure which have appeared. It has also been noticeable that in the assaults delivered against the revolutionary bill in reviews, newspapers and pamphlets by both its aristocratic and plebeian assailants, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been treated with much more respect than used to be deemed necessary or becoming when he or his measures happened to be the subject of discussion or the object of invective. These assaults have contained few allusions to Jewish history or Jewish peculiarities, and the impudent recklessness of adventurers has not furnished the theme of a single essay or harangue on reform that has fallen in our way. When in 1852 Mr. DISRAELI first became Chancellor, his character as a Jew and his character as an adventurer were the chief points alleged against his fitness for high office.

In all English history and biography there is nothing more wonderful than the rise of DISRAELI. To be of a pure English stock, though it should be plebeian, to be educated at one of the great Grammar schools, Eton, or Westminster, or Harrow, or another, to spend some time at one of the universities, though more for the sake of their society than their scholarship, these are advantages of such weight and value in England as to counterbalance many deficiencies, and to carry in themselves most potential recommendations. To these favorable circumstances, not a few of the most celebrated and influential Englishmen, have been indebted for the opportunity of standing in high places, and of covering themselves and their families with honors. Mr. DISRAELI has advanced step by step until he has attained the post of greatest elevation and the one most coveted by his ambitious countrymen, without a single one of the advantages generally regarded as indispensable to extraordinary success in political life. He is the son of a Jew—and as such, at the beginning and during the early part of his career, had to contend against a prejudice which long ago began to grow weak in this country, but which in England retained all its original virulence until a quite recent period. He received his early intellectual training not in one of the great public schools, but in a private academy in London, and never was connected with a university. And then as if to enhance his native disadvantages he entered an attorney's office as an articled clerk. As an additional weight he bore as a young man an excessive fondness for dress and a tendency altogether irresistible towards dandyism. These tastes, not recommendations in France among the most influential classes, were positive clogs upon success among the middle-class English. Then an extravagant fondness for rhetorical display and florid speech—with an Italian's habit of giving emphasis and expression to words by the aid of gesticulation—must not be forgotten in the enumeration of the things which rendered it difficult for him to please the unimaginative and common-place John Bulls to whom he looked for fame and fortune. It is well known that his first speech, or rather attempt to make a speech in the House of Commons, was received with shouts of derisive laughter. This demonstration the young orator met with the words, "I am not surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now; but the time will come when you will hear me." Having been long the most attractive and admired public speaker in England, Disraeli is at last Prime Minister.

AN organization called the "Chicago Iron Company," has been started in that city. The proclaimed object is to "make Chicago the headquarters of the iron trade in the West." The proximity of the Peninsula mineral deposits, whereby a large item in transportation will be saved, is presented as an important consideration. It is claimed that recent experiments have demonstrated the entire practicability of smelting with coal found in the central part of the State; in fact it is claimed for this coal, as the result of experiments in the last two months, that it is as good for this purpose as the Ohio or Pennsylvania coal. We learn that the Chicago Iron Company is organized with a capital of $250,000 and is composed of the monied men of Chicago, most of whom have interests in the Peninsula mines. They have already begun active operations, and before the opening of navigation will have erected two blast furnaces capable of producing fifty tons of iron per day.

THE *Herald* advises everybody to keep cool, for there is to be no revolution, war or outbreak of any kind, even if Mr. Johnson is removed and Mr. Wade put in his place for the remainder of the term. It says: "We shall have, then, no English civil war nor a Roman social war from this impeachment hubbub—first, because there is and will be no provocation and no necessity for it; secondly, because it takes two parties to make a fight as it takes two to make a bargain; and thirdly, because the remedies are still in the hands of the people."

IN the Legislature of West Virginia, on Wednesday, a resolution was offered declaring that in the opinion of the Legislature the President was guilty of open and flagrant violation of the law, and ought to be impeached; and authorizing the Governor to tender to Congress assistance in maintaining and enforcing the laws of the United States. The resolution was offered at a late hour of the session and was not passed. It was expected it would be taken up the next morning and promptly passed.

Pennsylvania on Impeachment.

The Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives voted on the impeachment question as follows:

YEAS—Broomall, Rep.- Cake, Rep., Covode, Rep., Kelley, Rep., Lawrence, Rep., Mercur, Rep., Miller, Rep., Moorhead, Rep., Morrell, Rep., Myers, Rep., O'Neill, Rep., Scofield, Rep., Stevens, Rep., Taylor, Rep., Williams, Rep., Wilson, Rep.—Total, 16.

NAYS.—Boyer, Dem., Getz, Dem., Glossbrenner, Dem., Randall, Dem., VanAuken. Dem., Woodward, Dem.—Total, 6.

Absent or not voting—Koontz, Rep., Finney, Rep.—Total, 2.

OUR correspondent at Valparaiso, says the Boston *Advertiser*, under date of January 16th, states that the most deplorable stories come from Buenos Ayres of the devastations of the cholera, which, at the capital, carries off from 150 to 180 victims every day. The result is a general exodus, and Valparaiso is beginning to fear for its own health. The college of medicine has already called the attention of the authorities to the necessity of taking immediate precautions. The fact is not, however, to be overlooked that Chile is especially defended from cholera by the character of its climate.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that taxes are being paid into the State Treasury more freely at the present time than has been the case for many weeks past. The fact it attributes to the recent rise in cotton and the late reduction of taxes by the military authorities. One strong inducement has been offered by the frequent sheriffs' sales recently recorded, whereby, in default of the payment of a few dollars, thousands have been sacrificed under the hammer.

OBITUARY.

Major General George A. McCall.

Major General George Archibald McCall, U. S. A., died at his residence in West Chester, Chester county, Pa., on Tuesday. He was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1802, and had consequently nearly completed his sixty-sixth year. He was graduated at West Point in 1822, brevetted a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, and in the same year transferred to the 4th Infantry. In 1831 he was appointed aid-de camp to Gen. E. P. Gaines, and in 1836 was promoted to a captaincy. For his services during the Florida war he was recommended for promotion to Major by General Worth, but this was not conferred until 1846, when, for gallantry at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel. The citizens of Philadelphia also presented him with a sword. In 1847 he was promoted to be Major of the 3d infantry, and in 1850, while commanding his regiment in New Mexico, he received the appointment of Inspector General of the army, with the rank of Colonel of cavalry, in which capacity he served until April 29, 1853, when he resigned his commission and retired to his residence in Chester county.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, by request of Governor Curtin, he organized the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, comprising fifteen thousand men, divided into twelve regiments of infantry, one of riflemen, one of artillery and one of cavalry. Having on May 17, 1861, been commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, General McCall marched to Washington with the Reserve Corps, where it was converted into a division of three brigades, of which he assumed command. During the winter of 1861-62 he held the extreme right of the lines in front of Washington and planned the movement against Dranesville, December 20, 1861, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the Union arms. On June 18, 1862, General McCall, with his division, joined the army before Richmond, taking post at Mechanicsville, near the corps of Fitz John Porter, to which he was temporarily attached, on the extreme right of the line and on the left banks of the Chickahominy. On the 25th he retired behind Beaver Dam Creek, one mile south of Mechanicsville, and on the succeeding day fought a severe battle with a greatly superior force of rebels, who were repulsed at night with great loss. At daybreak of the 27th, in accordance with orders from General McClellan, he fell back several miles to Gaines's Mill, where he held the left of the Union line in the desperate battle of that day. The Pennsylvania Reserves suffered more in proportion to their numbers in these two days than any other division in the army, but preserved their organization intact and were commended for steadiness and valor. During the march toward the James River, Gen. McCall accompanied the advance under Porter, and on the 30th fought and defeated, after a hard struggle, a superior rebel force at the crossing of Turkey bridge and New Market roads. When engaged in reconnoitering in the darkness in front of his lines, the General was surprised and captured by a body of Confederates. After suffering a rigorous confinement in Richmond he was exchanged in the middle of August, and returned to his home in Chester county for the benefit of his much impaired health. His fellow citizens of Chester presented him with a sword on his return, and in October following he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Since the close of the war he has been living in retirement, seldom taking part in public demonstrations, although his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with office.

Our Fellow Citizens in Alaska.

A recent letter dated at Sitka says: Those natives, whose village constitutes one-half of the town of Sitka, are not the peers of the native, race as seen at Kodiak and the Aleutian Isles. They are more heathenish, more treacherous, more cruel. This is seen in the great tenacity with which they cling to ancient superstitions. When a chief is about to die it is a traditionary practice for him to name two persons to accompany him to the "far off hunting ground." At his demise they are summarily dispatched, and the three bodies are burned together. It has required the constant vigilance of the Russian officers to stop this barbarity, and it was only done by purchasing the intended victims and transporting them to Kodiak. The price paid was twenty blankets. There is now in Sitka, Kodiak a colony of these "transports" and their descendants numbering over sixty. The practice of cremation is peculiar to the Kolosh Indians—no other tribe, and no other one of the tribes on the coast. The body is placed on a large pile of dry wood and fagots. While the flames are progressing the relatives dance, sing, shout and howl, making a jargon rather offensive to musical ears. After the body is reduced to ashes these are gathered and deposited under a wooden monument resembling a large box, the front sides of which are marked with strange figures.

The Impeachment in New Hampshire.

The canvass in New Hampshire is in full progress and excited. Therefore the following by a correspondent at Concord will be read with interest:

"Phœnix Hall was crowded with Republicans to listen to Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, M.C., who spoke ably an hour and a half, and was listened to with marked attention. When in the first part of the evening, a dispatch was read, announcing 'that the War Department was surrounded by an armed force, that Secretary Stanton was master of the situation, and that impeachment was inevitable,' every man, woman and child rose to their feet, and there ensued a scene which in wild enthusiasm and glad joy has never been equaled in this city. Hats were flung on high, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and lent their voices to swell the loud huzzas which were given in honor of Congress and Mr. Stanton."

CHICAGO has a new sensation, prospective more than present, however. A paper of that city in an article discussing horse meat as an article of food abroad, is struck with the duty and high destiny of Chicago in the premises, and breaks forth thus: "In the midst of all our national troubles, troubles of finance, troubles of reconstruction, troubles of A. Johnson, troubles of women's rights, troubles of fast living and extravagance, troubles great and troubles small, now comes this new trouble of horseflesh. It has conquered France and invaded England. It will cross the ocean as surely as the cholera, and in spite of quarantine. Chicago must not be behind the times. We have plenty of people in this city who can talk horse. Have we any who will eat horse? Who will be the first to conquer his prejudices for the benefit of Chicago? It is only a question of time how soon horse banquets shall be served on public occasions at the hotels, horse hash at the boarding houses, horse festivals inaugurated for the Half-Orphan Asylum, and horse stews be the rage after the opera. With this prospect in view, it behooves Chicago to look the horse squarely in the face."

WE stated the other day that Henry Clay Dean had been brought all the way from Iowa to preach the true faith to the Democracy in New Hampshire. What the faith is, can be inferred from the following extract from one of Dean's speeches:

"If I could have my way I would place Jeff-Davis in Congress, where he rightfully belongs; then I would go to Concord, take all those miserable battle-flags from the State House yard; then I would go all through the North and destroy all the monuments and grave-stones erected to the memory of soldiers; in short, I would wipe out of sight everything which reminds us that we ever had a war with our Southern brethern. I do not know as I would hang one-legged and one-armed soldiers, but I would pray to God to get them out of the way as soon as possible."

COMMEMORATIVE masses for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI, were recently celebrated in the Expiatory chapel in the Rue d'Anjou. A crowd of devout worshipers filled all the sacred edifice during the day. Although the execution of the queen did not take place for nine months after that of the king, the two melancholy anniversaries are always united, and services said for both sovereigns on the 21st of January. A similar mass was likewise performed in the chapel of the Tuileries, as has been regularly the case since the accession of Napoleon III. The emperor, empress, and prince imperial were present.

Mr. J. H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, will tender his resignation, to take effect at an early day, to accept the chief editorship of the Cincinnati *Evening Chronicle*, a new radical paper, which commences to issue on March 9th. Mr. Barrett formerly occupied some position on the Cincinnati *Gazette*, but resigned to accept his present position.

STATE POLITICS.

The differences among the Republicans of Lancaster county have been harmonized, by the declination of the gentlemen appointed by the County Committee as delegates to the State and National Convention. The County Committee have therefore adopted the views of the minority of the Committee, as adopted by a majority of the voters of the county, and have left the selection of delegates to the people, who will vote therefor on Saturday, March 7th, and at the same time give expression to their preferences for President, Vice President, Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "The approaching convention of the Republican party, which takes place on the 15th of March, is attracting attention among politicians. The several county conventions, with the exception of Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Erie, Lancaster, Lebanon, Schuylkill and Philadelphia, have elected, and over eighty are instructed for Gen. Grant and Ex-Gov. Curtin. Dauphin county will go for Geary by instruction, and eleven of the delegates are for Galusha G. Grow. The Convention will meet in Concert Hall, and will bring many politicians from all parts of the State. The electoral ticket will then be formed, and the candidates for Auditor and Surveyor, to be supported, will be named. Chester, Delaware, Cambria, Allegheny and Philadelphia elect about fifty delegates this week."

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter from Washington in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens says: Such men as Banks and Sumner are mere potter's clay in Seward's hands, whom he can mould and manipulate to suit his own wishes and conform to his foreign policy. Banks is a weak vain man, with a streak of the transcendental running through his composition, while Sumner is an impracticable egotist. The cunning old fox of the State Department, who gives elegant champagne dinners, knows the weak places in the characters of the Chairmen of Foreign relations of both Houses, and operates upon them with consummate skill and unvarying success.

—On Sunday evening last, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church, New York, preached in the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth avenue, on the occasion of its annual service for the benefit of the missionary cause. The collections during the day amounted to about $10,000, of which, it was announced, about one-fourth was contributed by Daniel Drew. The morning contributions were $6,500, the Sunday School, $1,500, and the evening, $2,500. This congregation is composed of wealthy citizens, such as Daniel Drew, Shepherd Knapp and many others. Judging from the developments of the legal proceedings touching Drew's management of the affairs of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, he can afford to give very liberally, and keep doing it.

—The First Presbyterian church of Chicago is making an effort to fill its vacant partorate with the Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn, the society having been unable to effect an arrangement with Rev. T. S. Hastings. It is believed that it will be more successful with Dr. Duryea.

—Lord Willoughby d'Eerosby's duties as Lord Chamberlain include carrying the royal wearing apparel to the sovereign on the day of coronation, for which he receives as his perquisites the bed and furniture of the royal chamber, and the sovereign's night-gown also. Beside this, at dinner-time he serves the monarch with water, and has the towels and basins as his fee.

—At the great Chandler reception, Mrs. Matthews, of New York, sparkled extensively. Her dress was of white satin, trimmed with sprays of pearl colored blossoms and green leaves, the whole covered with an overskirt of white illusion. On her head was a tiara resplendent with diamonds set in silver, in the shape of roses, violets, and sprays of wheat. She also wore a necklace, with pendants, earrings, breastpin, and fingerrings, all of exquisite workmanship and brilliant with diamonds. On her left shoulder was a unique ornament, representing a bird, and composed of diamonds.

—Congressman Loughridge, of Iowa, a man of high morality and the strictest veracity, writes to his friends in that State, (says a Des Moines dispatch) that the copperhead reports about General Grant's intemperance are utterly false. He says he "is a sober man and a sound Republican."

—The New York *Sun* makes the following statement, under the head "Going too fast:" It is reported that Col. Brown, Col. John G. Gordon, Col. James E. Kerrigan, Capt. Wm. Rogers, Capt. Jacob Ball, Mr. Everett P. Blake and others, of this city, are taking steps to form armed associations for the purpose of sustaining the President in his action against Congress. These associations, it would appear, are to be embodied together in one or more regiments, "should the exigencies of the occasion demand a resort to arms."

CITY MATTERS.

AUDITOR APPOINTED.—Mr. A. T. Rowand, formerly connected with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, has been appointed Auditor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and will enter immediately upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

THE GREAT WESTERN BAND.—This band has reorganized for the ensuing year, and elected the following gentleman as officers: Leader, B. Weis; President, J. Roenigk; Vice President; J. Specht; Secretary, J. E. Hartel; Treasurer, A. Schuman. The Leader of the orchestra is E. Eisfeld, who wields the baton at the Fifth street Opera House. The Great Western Band now consist of twenty-two members and the Orchestra of twenty-seven members. The Band is newly uniformed and enjoys a wide reputation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary of "The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," gratefully acknowledges a donation of one hundred dollars from the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor. Coming at a time when the treasury is exhausted by the payment of last month's bills, this gift is most timely and acceptable. We hope others follow the fine example of this church and churches previously reported, and take up collections to aid the Association in relieving the destitute and suffering poor?

WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the annual election held by the "Stock and Wool Growers' Association of Upper St. Clair, Snowden and adjoining Districts," held on Saturday, the 22d inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Allison, of Library P. O.; Vice President, Alex. Gilfillan, of Upper St. Clair; Treasurer, James B. Boyer, of Library; Secretary, Peter Lauters, of Upper St. Clair; Corresponding Secretary, Captain John Gilfillan, of Upper St. Clair. It was also decided to hold the yearly shearing festival on the farm of Hervy McMurray, Peters township, Washington county.

"City School Superintendency."

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Judging from inquiries that have been made, the impression seems to have gone abroad that in case of an election to the position of City Superintendent, it is my intention to devote but part of my time to the duties of the office, and the remainder to the interests of business. By way of correcting such an impression, permit me to say that the store in which I have an interest has no claims whatever upon my time, Mr. de Barenne managing the business entirely himself. I have furthermore to state, here *equivocally*, that it is my firm, fixed determination, if elected, to devote exclusively all my time, all my energies, and all the talents that God has given me to the interests of our common schools, and for the advancement of the cause of popular education.

H. J. GOURLEY.

Allegheny County Medical Society

A special session of the Allegheny County Medical Society was held Tuesday evening, in a room of the Western University. The attendance was quite large, and an unusual degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings. Dr. Pollock occupied the Chair, with Dr. Jillson as Secretary.

Dr. A. H. Gross, of East Liberty, read an interesting essay on the subject, "Physicians—Regular and Irregular." The quackery of the present day was severely criticised, as was also the deception alleged to be practiced by those who, claiming to be homœopathic physicians, administer allopathic medicines and apply allopathic treatment. The address was well received, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the gentleman on behalf of the Society.

Dr. R. B. Mowry, of Allegheny, read a very able and instructive address on "The Necessity and Advantages of a Code of Ethics in the Practice of Medicine." The young practitioner, in starting upon a professional career, could not do better than resolve to carry out, in his intercourse with his professional brethren, his patients, and the public, the excellent suggestions embodied in this address. A vote of thanks was tendered the Doctor for the service he had performed in preparing the paper, and a copy was requested for publication.

Dr. Fleming, Dr. Gallaher, Dr. Dr. King, Asda'e and Dr. Pollock each reported cases of information of the members, cases of unusual interest, which had transpired in their practice. The Society then adjourned.

County Agricultural Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the County Agricultural Society was held yesterday forenoon, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., St. Clair street. Present—Messrs. Parke, Chess, Jennings, McKelvy, Guy, Anderson, and President Young.

President Young announced the standing committees for 1868, as follows:

Claims and Accounts—Messrs. Parke, Kelly, and Keeler.

Finance—Messrs. Jennings, Brush and Reed.

Agriculture—Messrs. Guy, McKelvy and McKee.

Horticulture—Messrs. Negley, Morton and James Murdock.

Mechanics—Messrs. Keeler, Brush and Rees.

Fine Arts—Messrs. Haven, Brush, Verner and Jennings.

Printing—Messrs. Anderson, Haven, Keeler and Jennings.

Fair Grounds and Improvements—Messrs. Kelly, Matthews, Parke and Guy.

Premium List—Committee of the Whole.

Disputed Premiums—Messrs. McKee, Brush, John Murdock, and Jennings.

Discretionary Premiums—Messrs. Rees, Chess, Guy G. M. Reed and Anderson.

Railroad, Bridges, Steamboats and Ferries—Messrs. Phillips, Verner and Jennings.

Judge Parke submitted a communication from A. B. Longaker, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, in regard to the next State Fair. Mr. Longaker states that the Society is now receiving bids from the various sections of the State, for the holding of the next annual exhibition of the Society, and that the propositions must all be in by the 19th of March. Among the places bidding are Williamsport, Erie, Pottsville, Norristown, Lancaster and Doylestown.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Fair Grounds, with discretionary power.

The subject of preparing a premium list for the next exhibition of the society (in case the State Fair is not held here), was discussed at some length, and the members of the Board resolved to go to work at once and revise the old list, making such additions, amendments and alterations as may be necessary, and report at the next meeting. It is intended to have the premium list out at as early a day as possible.

Messrs. Parke and Anderson were appointed a Committee to prepare a form of certificate for those entitled to Life Membership in the Society —the certificates to be held until suitable Life Membership cards are engraved and printed.

The Board adjourned to meet on the last Wednesday in March.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Grant Club of Lawrenceville—Gen. Grant Proposed for the Presidency—Thomas Howard, Esq., Recommended for Congress—Patriotic Resolutions Adopted.

The Republicans of Lawrenceville held a meeting on Tuesday evening in Robinson's Hall, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Grant Club. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not so large as had been anticipated, still a large number of the most active and prominent members of the party in the District were present.

Samuel J. Wainwright, Esq., the Chairman of the previous meeting, was called upon to preside, and the following additional officers chosen: Vice President, W. S. Brown; Treasurer, Samuel McMahon; Secretary, Wm. King.

On motion of General Pearson, a committee, consisting of Gen. A. L. Pearson, Noah W. Shafer, Dr. J. J. Covert and John H. Kerr was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Club.

REMARKS OF MR. HOWARD.

During the absence of the Committee, Thos. Howard, Esq., was called upon for a few remarks. Mr. Howard, in response, stated that it would be but a short time until questions of great interest would be brought before the people, and none would be of more importance than the one now so generally discussed—the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The speaker looked upon a man who, when elected to a high position, would turn back and betray his friends, as exhibiting the very worst kind of treason, and if continued in would force the people to lose all confidence in public men. Johnson would be tried by the Senate, convicted, and his place filled by Ben. Wade, of Ohio, an honest and a fearless man. It was possible that the impeachment question would be settled within the next two weeks, and it would test the strength of our National Constitution as thoroughly as did the rebellion itself.

The speaker said that on Saturday next the people would be called upon to select two persons from each election district to meet in convention to choose delegates to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. Public sentiment points directly to General Ulysses S. Grant as that candidate, and that he will be nominated and subsequently elected there can be no doubt. The opposition, encouraged by the result of the fall elections, had already commenced the campaign. Investigations at Harrisburg had proved conclusively that Judge Williams had been cheated out of the election, and an effort should be made to guard against similar swindles in the future.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At this point the Committee appeared, and through the chairman, Gen. Pearson, made the following report:

WHEREAS, In view of the coming Presidential nomination, it behooves the people to indicate their preference, therefore

Resolved, That the Grant Club of Lawrenceville do hereby nominate Gen U. S. Grant as the Republican candidate for the next President of the United States, believing him well qualified by his future as he has ever in the past—triumph over secret or open enemies of the law and good order.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the firmness, wisdom and patriotism of our loyal Congress, believing that it has but reflected the sentiment of the loyal masses of the Republic in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That we approve the course of Hon. E. M. Stanton and feel assured that he will be triumphantly sustained by the people.

The resolution were adopted unanimously.

MR. HOWARD RECOMMENDED FOR CONGRESS.

Dr. Covert then arose and offered the following:

WHEREAS, Our distinguished Representative, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, has declined a nomination for Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That without disparaging the claims of other gentlemen who are mentioned as suitable persons to represent this District as his successor, we avow our preference for Thos. Howard, Esq., and as his friends and immediate neighbors we urge his nomination as the Republican nominee, believing him eminently qualified for that high position.

Dr. Covert stated that Mr. Howard was well and favorably known in the old borough, where he had resided for many years, and his neighbors and friends would feel a just pride in seeing him elevated to a position which he was eminently qualified to fill.

The resolutions were adopted amid great applause.

Mr. Howard having left the meeting before Dr. Covert presented his resolution, a committee was appointed to wait upon him and conduct him to the hall, and when he made his appearance he received a hearty reception. He stated that he had been a resident of the borough for the past fifteen years, and during that time had taken an active part in political matters. He had intended making Lawrenceville his permanent place of residence, but the improvements inaugurated in the borough had made such inroads upon his premises as to force him to look elsewhere for a habitation. He was now about to remove to Pittsburgh, but would consider it a pleasure and duty to aid and be experienced a feeling of genuine pleasure in receiving the endorsement of his friends and neighbors. If he received the nomination for the position now occupied by General Moorhead, he pledged himself to sustain the principles enunciated by the present Congress, and do all in his power to carry them out. Mr. Howard continued his remarks at considerable length, and was frequently applauded.

Short speeches were also made by John H. Kerr, Esq., N. W. Shafer, Esq., General Pearson and others, after which the Club adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

For additional Local see fourth page.

☞ GENUINE

GLYCERINE

Toilet Soap,

MANUFACTURED BY

PETER SQUIRE,

277 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

This SOAP has been, by a peculiar process, freed from the excess of alkali almost invariably found even in the purest Soaps, and at the same time it is made to take up a large quantity of Glycerine (10 per cent.) It is to this latter substance that it chiefly owes its soothing quality—softening the skin, preserving the complexion, preventing chapping and the unpleasant roughness experienced in cold weather. It is found most useful in alleviating the irritation produced by dryness of the skin. On account of its great purity it recommends itself to all persons that suffer from the use of common Soaps; for delicate skins it is the only Soap that can be tolerated. It is particularly useful for cleansing diseased skins, where the irritation produced by ordinary Soaps causes so much inconvenience. It is the most agreeable Shaving Soap that can be used, leaving the skin soft and comfortable. The Soaps usually sold as Glycerine Soaps contain little or no Glycerine. It is only necessary to apply the tongue to the surface and the genuine will be distinguished by the sweet taste.

Agent, SIMON JOHNSTON,

FOURTH and SMITHFIELD STREETS.

Also, Agent for SARG'S VIENNA GLYCERINE SOAP. cod

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with advantage by good judges.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted this day by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF

Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum,

Will be held in PITTSBURGH, PENNA., on WEDNESDAY, March 11th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. All dealers and others interested in Petroleum are cordially invited to attend, as business of importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.

H. M. LONG, President.

A. F. BROOKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 19 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, February 15th, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY

Will be held at their office on

MONDAY, MARCH 2d, 1868,

At 3 P. M., for the purpose of Electing Officers for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and it not withdrawn compounds semi annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. B. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, JR., V. Presidents
D. F. MINIER, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Behm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
W. Lyon and A. Bell, Solicitors. mth2p

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE,

12-inch diameter, 4 feet stroke, with 14

Daily Commercial

ARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT.

By His Father.

From the New York Ledger.

eral comes of a good fighting stock. grandfather, Capt. Noah Grant, a na- Windsor, now Tolland, Conn., was he battle at White Plains, in 1756; grandfather's brother, Lieut. Solomon as killed in the same battle. I have session an original muster-roll made pt. Noah Grant, in 1775—the year be- eath. His own name heads it as cap- names, dates of service, and "quali- e men are duly entered in separate and, as illustrative of the sentiments arly days, one hundred and twelve , on the military aspect of color, the following designations of some ivates: "Prince, negro." "Jupiter,

n Noah Grant's son, Noah Grant, also of Connecticut, was my father; and if t got killed in battle like his worthy as not because he did not perseveringly he chances of such a death, for he the Revolutionary war, from begin- nd—over seven years. He was a Lieu- f militia at the battle of Lexington. g period of soldiering spoilt him for ial business. My mother—who was a wife—was an excellent manager. le she lived, the family were always rtable circumstances; but after death —we had to separate, and that im- pon the minds of all of us a lesson e never forgot. She left seven children lest only twelve. Every one of them tly became wealthy. My father was , and was a man of education; but he r. His children were born poor, but a comfortable competency. born in Westmoreland county, Penn- , January 23, 1794. When I was five age, I was taken by my father, who d with his family, to that part of the stern Territory which is now Columbi- ty, Ohio. When I was ten years of moved to Portage county in the West- rve. At sixteen, I was regularly ap- d to my half-brother to learn the tanning s, at Maysville, Kentucky. I faithfully ut my apprenticeship; and soon after I of age, set up business for myself, at , Portage county, Ohio.

I suffered a severe and protracted ill- ss from fever and ague, which finally com- e to relinquish business. The savings years were consumed by the expenses of ness. In 1820 I settled temporarily at place called Point Pleasant, situated on the Ohio river, twenty-five miles lecinnati; and in June, 1820, I was to Miss Hannah Simpson, and com- housekeeping at that place.

on the 27th day of April, 1822, our ld, Ulysses S. Grant, was born. The n which this event occurred is still g.

other children—three daughters and ns—were subsequently added to our One son and one daughter, both and both single, died of consumption the late war.

stry, frugality and perseverance made unable in business and enabled me to ac- a competency for myself and my

In 1854, at the age of sixty, I meas- retired; that is, I withdrew from the ersonal supervision of my business.

ons, Simpson Grant—since deceased— ervil L. Grant—now of Chicago—con- the business for twelve years, in my and made more than twice as much as we had ever made before. We al- nd the reputation of making the very f leather—we turned out with nothing but id that made it superior.

at two years ago, I had made up my hat I should enjoy more seeing the prin- part of my property in the possession of ildren than I should keeping it in my General Grant said he had done nothing making it, and he did not want any of e Government had provided for him so at I acquiesced in his view. My son who is in business in Chicago, received ger share; and my daughters got about -five thousand dollars apiece. I kept for myself.

arly opportunities for education were ex- ly limited. I never went to school but five months in my life, though I took s in English grammar for four weeks was married.

e taken a pretty active interest, gene- in the political questions of the day; not to the neglect of my private affairs. e the platform which was adopted at the hig State Convention that ever assem- Columbus, and played a part in the first n of Salmon P. Chase as Governor of

as never what was technically known as bolitionist, but I never held a slave. I up my mind, when I was a young man, would never have slaves. That was the that I left Kentucky and went to Ohio. ld not own slaves, and I would not live there were slaves and not own them. oted for General Jackson for President time he was a candidate—that is, three

s. Grant was the second daughter of Mr. Simpson, of Montgomery county, Penn- nia. She was born and brought up in thal- y, about twenty miles from Philadelphia, in her nineteenth year she removed with ather to Clermont county, Ohio. The y were very highly respectable—people of ity and integrity; but not of any particu- nbition beyond that of living independent rs.

s. Grant's father was worth some pro- ; but it was all in land, and he kept it he died.

was nearly three years after their removal cinnont that we were married. A few of eighbors expressed their surprise that one r. Simpson's daughter should marry a g man hardly yet established in business. t this did me no harm, and as soon as it seen how I was getting along, I heard ng more of it. I supposed there could y be a marriage at which somebody would e surprised. I was not worth a dollar I married; but I did not stay that way and as soon as I was known to be pros- as the neighbors seemed to think the match exactly the thing—just what I had thought the beginning.

the time of our marriage, Mrs. Grant was idretending country girl; handsome, but ain. She had previously joined the Meth- church, and I can truthfully say that it never had a more devoted and consistent ber. Her steadiness, firmness and strength aracter have been the stay of the family igh life. She was always careful, and watchful over her children; but never re, and not opposed to their free participa- in innocent amusements. The leading on of Ulysses, almost from the time he to go alone, was for horses. The first time er drove a horse alone, he was about and a half years old. I had gone away home to Ripley, twelve miles off. I went e morning, and did not get back until t. I owned at the time a three year old which had been ridden under the saddle ery little small, but had never had a collar

While I was gone, Ulysses got the colt put a collar and the harness on him, and ed him up to a sled. Then he put a sin- ine on to him and drove off, and loaded up led with brush and came back again. He at it, hauling successive loads all day, and I came home at night, he had a pile of h as big as a cabin.

used to harness horses when he had to get the manger to put the bridle and collar on, then turn the half-bushel over and stand on to throw the harness on. He was eight and a half years of age he had be- a regular driver, and used to work my all day, day after day, hauling wood. There id be a man in the woods to load, and an- at the house to unload; but Ulysses would the team.

about ten years of age he used to drive a of horses alone from Georgetown, where lived, forty miles, to Cincinnati, and bring a load of passengers.

hen Ulysses was a boy, if a circus or any e came along, in which there was a call for body to come forward and ride a pony, as always the one to present himself, and ever he undertook to ride he rode. This tice he kept up, until he grew to be so large he was ashamed to ride a pony.

nce, when he was a boy, a show came along hich there was a mischievous pony, trained round the ring like lightning, and he was cted to throw any boy that attempted to ride

Will any boy come forward and ride this y?" shouted the ring-master.

lysses stepped forward and mounted the . The performance began. Round and id, and round the ring went the pony, fast- nd faster, making the greatest effort to dis- nt the rider. But Ulysses sat as steady as had grown to the pony's back. Presently came a large monkey and sprang up behind sacc. The people set up a great shout of chter, and on the pony ran; but it all pro- d no effect on the rider. Then the ring- ter made the monkey jump up on to Ulys- 's shoulders, standing with his feet on his ulders, and with his hands holding on to his . At this there was another and a still ler shout, but not a muscle of Ulysses's face ed. There was not a tremor of his nerves. w more rounds and the ring-master gave it he had come across a boy that the pony and monkey both could not dismount.

lysses had the habit of riding our horses to er standing up on their bare backs. He be- this practice when about five years old. ight or nine he would ride them at the top heir speed, he standing upon one foot and ancing himself by the bridle reins. The und over which he used to make these per- rmances was a little descending towards the rs a near neighbor's boy who undertook to d him in speed, although without standing was unfortunately thrown from his horse killed.

le always broke his own horses. I never e a horse to balk with him. He use to get colt perfectly broken and then put another by the side of him. He had a most wonder- faculty for breaking horses to pace; in be- known in the neighborhood and people d to apply to him to break their horses to e; but he had an idea that it was degrading I would never undertake it.

One day a neighbor came to me and said: Ulysses has a remarkable faculty to teach a se to pace; I have a fine young horse; now, w can I get Ulysses to teach him to pace?" Said I: "You mustn't say a word to him out it; but send him on a mission to some ace, and get him, while he is gone, to teach r horse to pace."

Said he: "I will do it." So he came over ain and said to Ulysses: "I want to send a tter, in a hurry, thirteen miles, to Decatur, d I will give you two dollars to get on my rse and carry it."

Ulysses was then nine or ten years old. He as fond of making money, and fond of that ind of business, and he answered: "I will ."

Just as he was starting off the owner of e horse cried out after him: "*I want you to ach that horse to pace.*"

The horse had never paced a step before. But lysses accomplished the task. He returned the horse at night a perfect pacer. The letter was all a sham. Ulysses found out the trick, and nobody after that could ever get him to break a horse to pace.

When Ulysses was in his twelfth year he was very small for his age. At that time I had taken the contract to build the jail in Brown county. The prison was to be of logs hewn a foot square and fourteen feet long. These had to be hauled about two miles from the woods where they were cut, to the site of the jail. I generally worked small, or rather medium sized horses, but I happened to have one very large one. A neighbor had one about the same size, and Ulysses was so anxious that I should buy him that he said to me one day, "Father, if you will buy that horse I will drive team until all the logs are hauled." I agreed to do it, but without any idea that he could possibly hold out to work the team over a week—he was such a little bit of a fellow. I even hired another man to work the team and told him to go along with Ulysses; but not to let him know until the boy was tired out, what he was hired for. The man accompanied him for a number of days; when he came to me and said, "There is no use in my going with that boy any longer; he understands the team and can manage it as well as I can, and better too. There's no use in my following him round."

One day, after hauling a load, Ulysses took the team out, and said to me:

"The men are not in the woods hewing to-day, and there is no need of my going back this afternoon, as I can keep up with their hewing to-morrow; and there is nobody there to help load."

"Nobody there to help load!" said I. "Why, how did you load this morning?"

"Oh, Dave and I loaded," he answered.

Dave was the name of the big horse I had bought.

"You and Dave loaded! What do you mean?" said I, for I considered it absolutely impossible that a child of his size should have got such immense logs into the wagon without help.

"Yes," said he, "Dave and I loaded. I took a chain and hitched on to the end of the logs, and we managed to get them in."

He then explained how it was done. A large sugar tree had been felled, so that it lay aslant, one end resting on the ground and the other elevated. He had hitched the horse, Dave, to the end of a hewn log, and hauled it up on to this sugar tree, the end projecting over far enough to back the wagon under it. Three made a load; and when he got three hauled up in this way, he backed the hind end of the wagon up under them, and hitching the powerful horse in front by means of a long chain which extended over the whole length of the wagon body, he pulled them one at a time into the wagon. This was much talked of in the neighborhood, as it was considered a great achievement for a boy of his size. He worked the whole seven months and until the job was finished, hauling those logs, and other material for the building, with the exception of a single week. That week I sent him to Louisville. It was necessary for me to have a deposition taken there, to be used in a law suit in which I was engaged in the State of Connecticut, I had written more than once about it to my lawyers, but could not get the business done. "I can do it," said Ulysses. So I sent him on the errand alone. Before he started I gave him an open letter that he might show the captain of the boat, or any one else, if he should have occasion, stating that he was my son and was going to Louisville on my business. Going down he happened to meet a neighbor with whom he was acquainted: so he had no occasion to use the letter. But when he came on board a boat to return the captain asked him who he was. He told him; but the captain answered: "I cannot take you. You may be running away." Ulysses then produced my letter, which put everything right; and the captain not only treated him with great kindness, but took so much interest in him as to invite him to go as far as Maysville with him, where he had relatives living, free of expense.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough, is pleasant to the taste, and acts like a charm. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address JAMES THANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War.
eod

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Diptheria.—In the most virulent stages of this malignant disease of the throat, these medicines have produced the most universal results—while thousands succumbed to the violence of this disorder, not a single disease occurred among those who used these remedies, thus presenting an "oasis" of practical experience, "mid the desert of death of specific theories. The Royal Cod-Work has been awarded them the palm of victory as the only antidote for this distemper, by introducing them into the new edition of their pharmacopeia. In Scarlatina, Mumps, &c., they are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

CARPETS.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

Bottom Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.

Oil Cloths,

Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

OF REAL LACES,

OF REAL LACES,

JUST RECEIVED,

JUST RECEIVED.

This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c., &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

☞ Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS',

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

OD STREET.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

SALE OF

Unclaimed Goods.

In accordance with an order from the Court of Common Pleas, the following Goods, Wares and Merchandize, unclaimed and held for charges of Adams Express Co., will be sold at Public Outcry, at the Warehouse of PALMER & PHILLIPS, No. 60 Fifth street, at 10 o'clock A. M., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1868,

And from day to day thereafter until sold, unless the same are previously claimed and charges paid.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Armstrong Wm, Brady's Bend, box;
Armstrong Frank, Pittsburgh, chest;
Alexander, W D, Pittsburgh, bale;
Abraham P, Pittsburgh, bundle;
Allenberg & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Addy, Williams & Bartley, Pittsburgh, package;
Ahern Dr, Pittsburgh, package;
Anderson J, Pittsburgh, package;
Appleby W, Pittsburgh, package;
Anderson Miss J E, Pittsburgh, package;
Arnold W F, Pittsburgh, package;
Alton W F, Harrisville, box;
Allen Mary, Temperanceville, package;
Adams George M, Allegheny, package;
Ackley S S, Smithfield, box;
Aveson J M, Pittsburgh, box;
Atlas Works, Pittsburgh, brushes;
Anderson John, Pittsburgh, box;
Avery A A, Mansfield, box;
Allen N, Pittsburgh, box;
Allen Mrs S E, Brady's Bend, box;
Agent, Pittsburgh, keg;
Armstrong Wm, Pittsburgh, package;
Backofen J G, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Burroughs Jesse, Pittsburgh, package;
Barkley Miss M E, Pittsburgh, package;
Brown J H, Allegheny, package;
Breen M, Pittsburgh, box;
Blair J W, Emlenton, box;
Baker & Peare & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Bingham M B, Mercer, box;
Brice J, Pittsburgh, package;
Brown W W, Smithfield, package;
Bell Samuel, Mercer, package;
Bowman Bro, Schenly, two packages;
Back Jno G, New Castle, basket;
Bovard A F, New Castle, box;
Brown J no B, Pittsburgh, box;
Bailey Lewis, Pittsburgh, box;
Bain Rev J M, Canonsburg, box;
Bauer Anton, Pittsburgh, o bag;
Boyd Timothy, Pittsburgh, bundle;
Bidd Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
Brown S E, Pittsburgh, package;
Black Robert, Manchester, package;
Bell Miss M, Canonsburg, package;
Bruny A, Pittsburgh, package;
Breed J H, Pittsburgh, package;
Baker John, Pittsburgh, package;
Blum M E, Pittsburgh, package;
Bassett, Price & Marrow, Pittsburgh, package;
Bell Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
Butterfield S H, Pittsburgh, package;
Baker Henry, Minersville, package;
Burt Andrew, Pittsburgh, package;
Boaster R W, Pittsburgh, package;
Barre J F, New Castle, package;
Burton Thompson, Moravia, package;
Brown H, Baldinsburg, package;
Banwell W R, Kittanning, box;
Baird John, Pittsburgh, package;
Battell Frank, Pittsburgh, package;
Benjamin M, Uniontown, kask;
Baker & Bell, Pittsburgh, box;
Bauman T W, Pittsburgh, machine;
Barr Mary, Rarrisville, box;
Bickmer E, Sparta, box;
Bennett S P, Pittsburgh, keg;
Bidgood R, Pittsburgh, valise;
Bart John C, Pittsburgh, package;
Bowman Alex, Pittsburgh, package;
Barrows J A, Allegheny, package;
Balph Rev Thos, Pittsburgh, package;
Boyd Wm, Brownsville, package;
Branson A, Brownsville, package;
Butler Mrs C J, Pittsburgh, package;
Brenneman Daniel, Accident, box;
Bumph W, Pittsburgh, box;
Barry & Bros, Pittsburgh, box;
Boyd John, Pittsburgh, box;
Bingaman C, Pittsburgh, box;
Bitner E A, Pittsburgh, box;
Barnes Joseph, Harrisville, box;
Bayne S J, Allegheny, box;
Best John, Pittsburgh, box;
Bolton W D, Connellsville, casting;
Brown & Green, Pittsburgh, violin;
Bingham George, Pittsburgh, package;
Bissel & Co, Pittsburgh, two castings;
Bringhurst J B, Pittsburgh, umbrella;
Birmingham Schoen, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Cargo R M, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Cowden George, Pittsburgh, package;
Caswell M S, Pittsburgh, package;
Caston W S, Pittsburgh, box;
Clark A G, Pittsburgh, package;
Cambridge A, Pittsburgh, box;
Carr M, Pittsburgh, package;
Cooper & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Cope Jas D, Pittsburgh, package;
Collins J, Connellsville, box;
Couch Mrs W W, Butler, package;
Cochenour S E, Coulterville, package;
Chester S A, Independence, wheel;
Crossland & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Crawford A J, New Castle, package;
Cunningham Mrs E, New Castle, box;
Carr John, Pittsburgh, valise;
Chanfrau F S, Pittsburgh, package;
Colgrove W F, Pittsburgh, bag;
Calligar Owen, Brady's Bend, chair;
Campbell Jas, Pittsburgh, package;
Commercial Vocalists, Pittsburgh, package;
Carlisle Mrs M, Allegheny, box;
Cook Jos, Allegheny, package;
Crickley Thos, Temperanceville, package;
Cunningham, Temperanceville, package;
Carter, McGrew & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Coles Rev A, Pittsburgh, package;
Cisley C B, Pittsburgh, package;
Cumming H B, Pittsburgh, package;
Cole Mrs Wilkins, Pittsburgh, box;
Cocke E T, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Craig & Small, Pittsburgh, package;
Clarke A J, Pittsburgh, package;
Collett John, Pittsburgh, package;
Conroy J C, Pittsburgh, package;
Campbell Jas, Pittsburgh, package;
Campbell Dr, Pittsburgh, package;
Cleeseman P, Monongahela City, package;
Cook Jas W, Pittsburgh, box;
Carroll D W, Pittsburgh, package;
Cochran C A, Pittsburgh, package;
Caddicbank, Pittsburgh, box;
Crowley Chas Pittsburgh, 1 bag;
Cumming J H, Pittsburgh, package;
J B C, Pittsburgh, box;
Cook Jas R, Pittsburgh, box;
Case B, Pittsburgh, box;
Calvin Robt, Pittsburgh, box;
Curl W R, Pittsburgh, box;
Cunningham Jno O, Pittsburgh, box;
Campbell S, Brady's Bend, box;
Collins & W, Uniontown, box;
Chard W H, Pittsburgh, box;
Cameron A C, Pittsburgh, box;
Cole Chas, Pittsburgh, box;
Campbell J E, Pittsburgh, bundle;
Conn H, Pittsburgh, package;
Clerk Chas K, Hollidaysburg, box;
Clark Robt, Pittsburgh, package;
Cartwright Jno, Wilkins, package;
Craig Sidney, Allegheny, package;
Corcoran Bro, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Caldwell Jas, Brownsville, package;
Campbell B C, Pittsburgh, can;
Cooper S M, Pittsburgh, package;
Cook Jas, Pittsburgh, sword;
Dalzell & Co, Pittsburgh, bundle staves;
Dean P, Pittsburgh, package;
Duncan S, Pittsburgh, package;
Davis Wm, Pittsburgh, package;
Davis Rev R E, Brady's Bend, package;
Dodd Jas, Pittsburgh, package;
Donaldson Wm, Pittsburgh, box;
Douglas T W, Pittsburgh, box;
Dun & Co W, Pittsburgh, package;
Dodds Isaac, Allegheny, package;
Dickson H H, Pittsburgh, package;
Dickson Jno, Pittsburgh, package;
Dickson J H, Pittsburgh, package;
Dorman Edith, Pittsburgh, package;
Dilworth Geo W, Pittsburgh, package;
Daniel A F, Pittsburgh, package;
Dunn Garrett, Pittsburgh, package;
Davidson C P, Pittsburgh, package;
Denning Dr C S, Pittsburgh, package;
Dorcy Miss Nelle, Pittsburgh, package;
Draper Clark, Greensboro, package;
Davis A, Pittsburgh, package;
Davis D, New Castle, package;
Davis Samuel, Kittanning, box;
Dougherty M, Pittsburgh, package;
Devine H, Pittsburgh, chest;
Dwyer Daniel, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Devinney J A, Pittsburgh, bundle;
Davis J E, Allegheny, box;
Dodge C A, Pittsburgh, tin box;
Derbenbach F, Pittsburgh, box;
Dean Frank, Pittsburgh, four boxes;
Dawson Mary, Pittsburgh, box;
Dehaven Charles, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Darley W F, Pittsburgh, package;
Darweaver Jos, Pittsburgh, box;
Dickey & Co J, Pittsburgh, box;
Deaves H, Pittsburgh, package;
Dunn Wm, Pittsburgh, keg;
Dash Jno, Pittsburgh, basket;
Dilworth Chas, Pittsburgh, keg;
Duff Thos C, Pittsburgh, box;
Dilworth & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Empire Iron and Petroleum Company, New Castle, two castings;
Eberhard F K, New Castle, two pieces steel;
Ephrim G, Pittsburgh, saddle and bridle;
Ehrman C, Pittsburgh, bundle;
Eldredge J P, Pittsburgh, package;
Evans T R, Pittsburgh, package;
Eisser Edward, Pittsburgh, package;
Edwards Samuel, Allegheny, package;
Ewing & Co, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Ferrett & Anderson, Pittsburgh, package;
Emminger J, Mechanicsburg, package;
Ewart & Bro, North Liberty, package;
Eaton B V, Clinton, box;
Edwards Kaner & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Easley J C, State Lick, box;
Francis Mrs S, New Castle, box;
Foley Jas M, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Foley Mary, Pittsburgh, package;
Fisher Mrs Lorna, Pittsburgh, package;
Fleming, Jos, Pittsburgh, package;
Fabbricius Son & Co, R A, Pittsburgh, package;
Filton, Jos, Allegheny, package;
Floyd W, Pittsburgh, box;
Fry G W, Pittsburgh, package;
Ferguson J, Pittsburgh, box;
Fairweather J R, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Forbes J E, New Castle package;
Fulmer J, Harrisville, grate;
Fulton R, Pittsburgh, saw and hatchet;
Floyd & Co S H, Pittsburgh, bale;
Fackiner & Irwin, Pittsburgh, six bundles springs;
French J M, Pittsburgh, box;
Fulton J G, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Fass Gottlieb, Allegheny, box;
Fox David, Connellsville, box;
Fulton W M, Pittsburgh, box;
Fisher S S, Pittsburgh, box;
Fox Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
Fuller T S, Pittsburgh, package;
Foster Dr A J, Manchester, package;
Foster Mrs J D, Pittsburgh, umbrella;
Guthrie J W, Strattonville, package;
Gospel Jas, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Goldsmith Mary W A, Pittsburgh, package;
Graham Rev T, New Castle, package;
Gallagher S, Pittsburgh, two bags;
Glarner Balthasar, Pittsburgh, package;
Galway J R, Pittsburgh, package;
Genkinger H, New Castle, package;
Gurst J, New Castle, package;
Giles & Co D, New Castle, pillow handle;
Gosling Mrs J, Allegheny, trunk;
Gutzler H E, New Castle, box;
Greenough J, Pittsburgh, box;
Gilliem Enoch, Slate Lick, box;
Gondran A, Pittsburgh, box;
Gibson Manufacturing Co, Pittsburgh, two boxes;
Gilbert Mrs M F, Pittsburgh, box;
Gregg J, Allegheny, box;
Garner A, Pittsburgh, box;
Graveling John, Pittsburgh, basket;
Goodman S & Co, Pittsburgh, bale;
Gurd E S, Pittsburgh, screw;
Gallagher F, Brownsville, bale;
Honegger R, Pittsburgh, package;
Hildebrand W, Pittsburgh, package;
Holmes & Watson, Pittsburgh, package;
Hunman G W, Pittsburgh, package;
Hillier Samuel, Allegheny, package;
Hunt J F, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Honsum J, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Hounshwant & Cooper, Farmington, package;
Hays A H, Butler, package;
Hutton J & Co, New Castle, casting;
How M S, Brady's Bend, package;
Hoffstatter, Pittsburgh, frame moulding;
Herron W W & Co, Pittsburgh, beam and two weights;
Haworth, McDonald & Co, Pittsburgh, three packages;
Holby A S, Pittsburgh, package;
Hall Thos, Coal Valley, package;
Hattmaker J, Pittsburgh, package;
Hays H, Pittsburgh, package;
Hensley C W, Pittsburgh, package;
Hubner John B, Pittsburgh, three stoves;
Horton W J, Lawrenceville, package;
Howe & Hussey, Pittsburgh, package;
Hodgson Mary, Ormsby, package;
Howard Jno B, Pittsburgh, package;
Hasselton J L, Petersville, package;
Hitchcock B W, Pittsburgh, package;
Hosenbuck Chas, Pittsburgh, package;
Herrman J, New Castle, package;
Harris & C, Harrisville, package;
Hamlin R S, Pittsburgh, package;
Hurtner W W, Pittsburgh, three stoves;
Hall & Newcomb, Northville, two packages;
Haynes A B, Connecutville, package;
Haines Blind, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Hengerer C C, Pittsburgh, package;
Henley Cornelius, Pittsburgh, box;
Hunnerker R S, Pittsburgh, valise;
Hahn Jos, Pittsburgh, two boxes;
Henderson Ed, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Hammer C G, Pittsburgh, keg;
Hotchkinson Mrs E, Butler, box;
Harrower G S, Lawrenceville, box;
Hobaugh J, Pittsburgh, box;
Horn Wm & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Harvey J C, Pittsburgh, box;
Hillinger W, Coal Valley, box;
Helper Rev W A, Pittsburgh, box;
Hawkins W B, Pittsburgh, package;
Henninger J & Bro, Pittsburgh, package;
Hirsh W M, Pittsburgh, package;
Hemphill M, Allegheny, package;
Hanlin P H, Pittsburgh, package;
Huering David, Arsenal, package;
Hogan W H, Pittsburgh, package;
Hammond & M, Connellsville, package;
Hamilton Homer, Baileesville, package;
Hoobler J, Pittsburgh, jug;
Hagerdon & Kimball, Birmingham, box;
Irvine Jas, Pittsburgh, package;
Ihrig D B, New Castle, package;
Jacobhart Mr, Pittsburgh, coil wire;
Jones G R & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones W S, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones A C, Pittsburgh, package;
Johnson S A Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Jelkish H S, Pittsburgh, package;
Jeffries J H, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones Mrs M R, New Castle, package;
Jillson Miss S, Pittsburgh, package;
Jerome Helen, Pittsburgh, package;
Jordan Mrs S R, Uniontown, trunk;
Jaeggin W, Pittsburgh, box and truss;
Junkin P M, Allegheny, box;
Jones H A & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Jacobs W T, Pittsburgh, package;
Jacoby M, Pittsburgh, package;
J P, Allegheny, package;
Johnston J R, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones F W, Pittsburgh, package;
Johns Frances S, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones Bros, Pittsburgh, casting;
Krisinger C A, Berlin, package;
Kenney R T & Bro, Pittsburgh, package;
Kimball J P, Pittsburgh, barrel;
Kingston Chas, Pittsburgh, bag;
Kilmer & Pittsburgh, hat box;
Knauss J C, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy W, Pittsburgh, package;
Kahn Leopold, Pittsburgh, package;
King Lewis, Pittsburgh, package;
Konig George, Pittsburgh, package;
Kingsbury J T, Pittsburgh, package;
Kuhn R & Son, Allegheny, package;
Krauss J, Sharpsburgh, package;
King R S, Pittsburgh, package;
Kress O D, Pittsburgh, package;
Knowland John, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy J & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Kernaghan Jno & Co, New Castle, casting;
Kenyon M, Pittsburgh, package;
Keenan Lloyd, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy H, Pittsburgh, package;
Kremer F E, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy J T, Allegheny, package;
Keating Frank, Pittsburgh, package;
King Mrs E A, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Kirby J Jun, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Kimm & Schwartz, Pittsburgh, crate;
Kerr Bro S H, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy S M, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Kunsel Henry, Pittsburgh, package;
Kunsel Ford, Pittsburgh, package;
Kunsel H H, Bailly's Bend, box;
Kelly Daniel M, Pittsburgh, box;
Kerr Mrs J, Allegheny, box;
Kessler H, Pittsburgh, box;
King H, Pittsburgh, ladder;
Kerr J R, Pittsburgh, grate;
Lowrie J M, Indiana, package;
Livingston C H, Uniontown, two packages;
Lacer A, New Castle, package;
Libby Dorville, Pittsburgh, package;
Loomis P & A Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Locke George E, Pittsburgh, package;
Leon Charles L, Pittsburgh, package;
Luiz C E, Pittsburgh, package;
Lorenz Jno C, Pittsburgh, package;
Lain M L Pittsburgh, package;
Lamm Lewis Pittsburgh, chest;
Linsley Miss M, trunk, Allegheny;
Lowenberg Charles, Pittsburgh, pr box;
Lynch Charles, Brownsville, package;
Long O, Pittsburgh, casting;
Lewaller J, Brady's Bend, package;
M M H, Pittsburgh, package;
Moses Irving, Pittsburgh, package;
Morton George C, Upper Strabane, package;
Minnethazan A, Pittsburgh, chest and valise;
Myers A, Birmingham, box;
Miller M, Pittsburgh, box;
Mansfield Mrs T T, Lowellville, bundle;
Mayer Phil, Harmonsville, package;
Miller Henry, Pittsburgh, valise;
Mong Charles, New Castle, package;
Myers O P, Pittsburgh, package;
Morningstar E, Pittsburgh, package;
Merchant J, Pittsburgh, package;
Murphy Franklin, Pittsburgh, package;
Mailing W, Pittsburgh, package;
Moore W P, Pittsburgh, package;
Morrison Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
Mills J & Son, Pittsburgh, package;
Marshall W, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Meyer C, Pepper & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Miller Miss S, Spartansburg, package;
Miller T N, Pittsburgh, package;
Morrison & Backer, Pittsburgh, package;
Morton Miss H A, New Castle, package;
Morris Brothers' Minstrels, Pittsburgh, package;
Moore Rev J S, Pittsburgh, box;
Moore A M, Pittsburgh, machine;
Madden Cooper, Pittsburgh, bundle blow pipes;
Myers Fred, Uniontown, two boxes;
Massey Mr E, Allegheny, box;
Madden M E, Sandy Lake, two boxes;
Mills Mrs L, Lawrenceville, box;
Mills James H, Pittsburgh, box;
Miller Cyrus, Pittsburgh, box;
Martin Thomas, Pittsburgh, box;
Miller E W, Pittsburgh, box;
Miller Samuel, Pittsburgh, box;
Mather C E, Lawrenceville, box;
Massingdale Isaac, Pittsburgh, box;
Mackenzie F, Temperanceville, box;
Munnel Samuel, Beck's Mills package;
Monagan James, Pittsburgh, package;
Moore John L, Pittsburgh, package;
Mitchell Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
Mindell S, Pittsburgh, package;
Miller T T, Connellsville, package;
McKee Mrs D, Pittsburgh, package;
McElroy, J & R, Pittsburgh, B box;
McGregor John, Pittsburgh, b bag;
McClellan J Louis, Pittsburgh, valise;
McCready J H, Wood's Run, package;
McClellan E C, Pittsburgh, package;
McCullough J, Pittsburgh, package;
McCullough J N, Pittsburgh, package;
McNair & Miller, Pittsburgh, package;
McClelland M A, Pittsburgh, package;
McKim W, Pittsburgh, package;
McGarvey J R, Pittsburgh, package;
McChesney Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
McClelland Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
McFarren J, Pittsburgh, package;
McGarvey J W, Pittsburgh, package;
McGuffin L, New Castle, package;
McCreery C, New Castle, package;
McKee Mrs, Pittsburgh, six boxes;
McKnight J A, Pittsburgh, package;
Mogan Jas, Kittanning, two bundles;
McKee S & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
McCready J H, Wood's Run, two boxes;
McCready Jas, Pittsburgh, package;
McCallum Bros, Pittsburgh, bale;
McCandless Wm, Allegheny, package;
McCauley Jno, Pittsburgh, box;
McQuamm Jas, Pittsburgh, box;
McLaughlin J, Connellsville, box;
McKeivy John H, Pittsburgh, box;
McKeesport R H, Pittsburgh, two brooms;
McFadden Mr, Pittsburgh, package;
McCord R S, Pittsburgh, tin can;
Mesdames, Connellsville, box;
No mark, package;
Negley W E, Pittsburgh, package;
Northrop Mrs E C, Pittsburgh, package;
Northrop Mrs E C, Pittsburgh, package;
Nelson H, Pittsburgh, package;
Nelson W H, Pittsburgh, package;
Nelson Jno, Pittsburgh, package;
Nelson Jno, Pittsburgh, package;
Nelson W H, Pittsburgh, package;
Nelson & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Nelson J A, Pittsburgh, package;
Nelson W H, Pittsburgh, package;
Nelson W H, Pittsburgh, package;
Nolinger D, Pittsburgh, package;
Reed J R & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Reynolds Jno, Pittsburgh, package;
Rowand G F, Pittsburgh, package;
Rafter Angus, Pittsburgh, package;
Robinson D H, Pittsburgh, package;
Rhodes Jas, Pittsburgh, package;
Rankin A J, Pittsburgh, package;
Robinson R & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Robinson J J, Pittsburgh, package;
Robson W H, Pittsburgh, package;
Rankin J M, Pittsburgh, package;
Rid

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

A series of lectures by E. S. Aborn, M. D. See first page.

Forty-Two.—Every member of Pittsburgh Division, No. 42 S. of T., should attend the meeting this evening, as business of importance will come up for action.

City Reports.—The Reports of the Water Committee and Superintendent and Engineer of Water Works will be found on the fourth page.

Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.—The name of B. F. Jones, Esq., was accidently omitted in the list of Directors of this company, as published in yesterday's paper. The Board is composed as follows: Wm. Phillips, Wm. K. Nimick, Jas. Park, Jr., B. F. Jones, Wm. M. Lyon, F. R. Brunot, J. Patton Lyon.

Severe Fall.—A man named Peter Miller, while returning from a ball given at Lutz & Walz's Hall, on Chestnut street, Allegheny, on Monday night, fell upon the ice on the sidewalk, injuring himself very severely. His nose and jaw-bone were broken, and his cheeks were lacerated. He was carried to his residence on Avery street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, where he was attended by Dr. Kruss. It was first feared that his injuries would prove fatal, but he is now recovering slowly.

Female Convict Pardoned.—At the August term of the Westmoreland County Court, Mrs. Welty, of Allegheny township, was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, in shooting at a young lady of exemplary character, in a fit of unfounded jealousy. A motion for a new trial was made, but overruled, and the accused was recently sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and undergo one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Governor was applied to, and promptly pardoned the lady and remitted the fine.

An Elegant Country Residence.—Those in quest of an elegant country home, are directed to read the advertisement on first page, offering for sale a new and conveniently arranged house of eight rooms, situated near Sewickley, and having an acre and a half of ground attached. Parties who have enough money to make the first payment on a dwelling, will find it a much better investment to buy than to pay rent. The dwelling above referred to is in excellent neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools and railway stations, and is finished throughout with the most approved modern conveniences. It will be sold cheap. Apply to C. McKnight, No. 4 St. Clair street.

Pickpockets About.

A man named Charles Edwards, hailing from Mansfield, Ohio, while passing down Fifth street to his hotel, on Tuesday, called into a saloon to get a drink. After partaking of his beverage he pulled out his pocketbook and paid for it. He remained there a few moments, and upon leaving the tavern discovered that he had been robbed of his pocketbook containing over thirty dollars.

A woman named Mrs. Dickenspeler, was relieved of her portemonnaie, containing ten dollars, in the Diamond market, yesterday morning.

A poor woman, while attending auction in an auction house on Fifth street, yesterday afternoon, was robbed of her pocketbook, containing twenty-four dollars in money. Information of the theft was given to the Mayor's police, but no clue to the perpetrator has been obtained.

Committed for Forgery.

On Tuesday, a man named Cornelius Jordan, hailing from New York, was committed to jail by Mayor Blackmore to answer two charges of forgery preferred by Mr. Levi Rush, proprietor of the Rush House, Liberty street. Jordan, after stopping at the hotel for some time, gave Rush a draft, for one hundred and ten dollars, drawn by J. Gray, on Wm. Crane, and payable to C. Jordan. He asked Rush to keep the draft in the safe for him. He subsequently gave Rush a check, for the same amount, on the National Trust Company, in the Fifth ward, purporting to be drawn by Wm. Crane, and payable to C. Jordan or bearer. Rush was asked to get the check cashed, and take the amount of the board bill out of the proceeds. The cashier of the bank pronounced the check a forgery, alleging that Mr. Crane had no money on deposit there. Jordan, on account of these crimes, admitted that the draft and check had both been forged, and said that he had been driven to the act through necessity.

"Incidents of Army Life."

We are gratified, as no doubt our readers will be, to learn that Miss Clara Barton, the "Florence Nightingale" of the American army, is to visit our city and deliver her universally admired lecture on the above topic, at Masonic Hall, next Monday evening. A true lady in all her instincts and habits, Miss Barton has delighted crowded audiences in many parts of our country. We copy the following extract from the New Bedford *Mercury*'s comments on Miss Barton's lecture in that city:

"The temper of the address was unexceptionable, especially at the close, when she indulged in no tirade about the neglect of soldiers but meekly pleaded in their behalf, that their services should be remembered and gratefully considered, that their children should not ask in bread, nor themselves be dealt hardly with. Miss Barton is what we call a strong hearted woman; not "strong-minded" in the invidious sense of the term. She is noble in person, has a fine head and face, and is gifted with a rich voice, which she modulates exquisitely."

Alleged Frauds in the Sale of Coal.

For some time past, suspicions of heavy frauds have been entertained against certain coal dealers in this city, perpetrated upon their customers by selling coal at light weight. The supplies of coal furnished to the water works are said to be considerably short of the amounts charged and paid for. Recently several of the loads of coal furnished the water works were weighed, and their amounts found to be furnished were found to fall from five to eight bushels short of the amount marked on the ticket accompanying the loads, and in one or two cases fourteen or fifteen bushels short. The St. Charles Hotel, the establishment of Henry Schild, and various other places were supplied by the same firm that supplied the water works, and in all these cases the same deficiency was found. A day or two ago an information was made before Alderman Blackmore, charging five parties named Patrick Lanagan, Conrad Schaad, Wm. Hageman, Henry Snyder and Joseph Hafnegar, with fraud. The last four parties are partners in the coal business on Ross street, near Water, and Lanagan is weigher for the firm. The defendants were all arrested by the Mayor's police, and after a partial hearing were held for a further examination on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

The Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny City will meet this evening at the Treasurer's office, in City Hall, at which a full attendance of the Committee is desired.

Taken Over.—James Brown, who was convicted in the Criminal Court last week of highway robbery, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, was taken over to his new quarters yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Thos. B. Cluley.

Cutting Affair.—A man named Simon Ford got into a dispute with a man in a saloon on Wylie street, on Tuesday night, in regard to the affairs at Washington. The dispute ended in a difficulty, during which Ford was cut severely on the mouth with a knife, inflicting an ugly gash. No arrest was made.

Serious Accident.—A man named Thomas McGuire, while crossing Second street, on Tuesday, slipped on the ice and fell heavily to the ground. In falling, his head came in contact with a boulder, knocking him senseless. He was picked up and carried to his residence, where he is lying in a critical condition, being unable to speak.

Serious Affair—Man Assaulted and Dangerously Injured.

A serious affair occurred in Duquesne Borough on Monday afternoon last, a man named John Snyder, residing near Girty's Run, and employed as teamster at Bennett & Co.'s rolling mill, having been assaulted, it is alleged, by George *alias* "Sonny" Couch, and beaten so severely that his life is despaired of. It appears that on the afternoon stated Snyder had been to Allegheny making some purchases, and while on his way home was overtaken by Couch. While proceeding on their way, and when about opposite the head of Herr's Island, Couch requested Snyder to take him into a tavern and treat him. Snyder refused to do so, when Couch asked him for the loan of money to get a drink with. This request was also refused, whereupon Couch, it is alleged, struck Snyder, knocking the latter down and then kicking him. Snyder, upon regaining his feet, was again struck and reeling backwards fell over an embankment. In falling his head came in contact with some sharp stones, inflicting serious injuries. His face was cut and bruised, and both eyes were injured, while the injuries on the head and breast are of a very dangerous character. After committing the assault Couch fled, and Snyder was found in an insensible condition by some farmers passing by, who conveyed him home. Dr. Jacoby, of Lawrenceville, and Dr. Marcus, Physician at the Allegheny City Home, were summoned, and dressed Snyder's injuries. At last accounts his condition was considered to be very critical. A telegram was made on Monday night to arrest Couch, who lives at Girty's Run, but he had taken flight, and has not been since since.

Confidence Game in Beaver County.

Mrs. Ferguson, a widow, residing about four miles from Rochester, Beaver county, was made the victim of three sharpers on Saturday last, who duped her to the amount of one hundred and forty dollars. It appears that on the day mentioned a man, who represented himself as the proprietor of a jewelry store in Rochester, called at the house of Mrs. Ferguson, and exhibited to her two watches, which he represented to be the best of gold, and a few pieces of jewelry, stating that he was at present very short of means, and that a person with whom he had stopped the previous night had retained nearly all his valuables in payment of an old claim. After some conversation with the man as to the quality and value of the watches, Mrs. Ferguson at length agreed to give him one hundred and forty dollars for them. While they were conferring on this subject and before they had made the bargain, two men, in a buggy, drove up before the door, and alighting, walked in under the pretense of inquiring for some person residing in the neighborhood. Fortunately, they knew the "jeweler," said they were intimately acquainted with him, and assured the lady that he was a reliable man, and kept store in Rochester. The lady was satisfied, produced the money, and was handed a small tin box containing the watches. The box was then hastily, and in the pandemonium one of them asked for a drink, and while Mrs. Ferguson left the room to procure some water, the box, which had been placed on the table, was opened, the watches abstracted, and then re-locked. After partaking of the drink the three departed, the "jeweler" towards Rochester and those riding in the barouche in the opposite direction. Some time afterwards the lady had a desire to inspect the watches, but on opening the box she discovered that she had been duped most shamefully. Mrs. Ferguson appeared before a Justice of the Peace at Rochester, but as the parties were unknown, and she could not give such a description of them as would lead to their apprehension, nothing could be done in the matter.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were entered on record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, February 24th and 25th:

Thomas A. Mellen to Henry Baker, July 15, 1867, at 14 lots in Sharpsburgh, each 20 feet front on south side of Canal to River street..... $2,400
James McConnell to Alex. Cunningham, February 23, 1867, lot in Manchester, 22 feet on Washington street by 120 feet.....
Wendelin Stahl to John Rees, January 27, 1868, lot in Reserve township, 22 feet on Spring alley by 45 feet deep..... 250
W. J. Gaddis to Patrick Bradley, September 1, 1867, 2 lots in Wilkins township, together as feet by 120 feet.....
B. Brunjes to Mary W. Sholes, March 14, 1867, lot in Ohio township, 50 feet by 200 feet.....
Robert H. Henderson, E. Davis' executor, to George Lindsay, February 22, 1868, two lots in Sewickley township, Allegheny, first, 20 feet on Beidle street by 81 feet; second, 20 feet on Beidle street by feet.....
James McGinnis to August Fitzer, January 1, 1868, lot in East Pittsburgh, 40 by 110 feet.....
James McRoberts to Michael Brown, Dec. 26, 1857, lot on Street's Run, Baldwin township, one-half of 33 perches.....
Michael Snee to Alex. Hart, April 1, 1867, same lot.....
Alex. Hart to David Hutchinson, part of same lot, February 4, 1868.....
Sheriff Coulter to Jacob Roth, October 25, 1867, two lots in Allegheny City, 41 feet on Charlotte street by 140 feet.....
Sheriff Coulter to Wm. Mountain, December 1, 1867, lot in Shaler township.....
Levi Wechter to Fidel Schmitz, February 24, 1868, lot in Sharpsburgh, 70 feet on Clay street by 100 feet.....
Levi Wechter to John Besser, March 9, 1867, one-half acre in Ross township.....
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church to Right Rev. M. Domenec, in trust for St. Mary's Roman Catholic congregation, February 10, 1868, two lots in St. Mary's Cemetery plan, 48 feet on Church street by 10 feet deep.....
George Fisher and Nicholas Trimbur to Joseph Keeling, March 21, 1867, lot in East Birmingham, fronting 21 feet on Carson street by 141 feet deep; also, 44 feet on Sarah street by 50 feet deep, with buildings.....
Christian Bevridge to Chas. Pearce, January 20, 1868, nine acres in McCandless township, with buildings.....
Martin Schelder to Catharine Pfugel, January 10, 1868, three undivided fourth-parts of a tract of land in Franklin township, containing 50 acres, with buildings.....
Wm. stone to Nicholas Fitz, February 25, 1867, 2 acres in Mifflin township, with buildings.....
Elias McKeever and John McKeever to Thos. Mellon, February 8, 1868, twenty-eight acres in Hampton township, with buildings.....
John Ralph to Robert Finan, February 21, 1868, lot in Lawrenceville, 22 feet on Chilcott street, by 120 feet, with buildings.....
Lewis Teuteberg to John Daum, February 11, 1868, three lots in Lawrenceville, 60 feet on Harrison street by 100 feet.....
John Rockelman to George Bergner, March 4, 1868, lot in Lawrenceville, 20 feet on Chestnut street, by 120 feet.....
Robert McKee and wife and Martha McCrickart, to Samuel McCrickart, February 11, 1868, lot in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 25 feet on Grayson street, north of Frankstown, by 90 feet deep to Elm street, with buildings.....
Alfred Negley and wife to Hugh Call, October 1, 1867, lots No. 8 and 9, in block No. 2 of Poor Farm plan, 48 by 120 feet.....
Henry Aldo to John Dillemuth, February 25, 1868, two lots in the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 20 feet on Davis street by 94 feet deep.....
James McQuiley, administrator of George Martin, to Joseph Mehlfelt, March 7, 1867, all the estate, right and interest, as well of the said George Martin as of Elizabeth Martin, George Martin, Andrew Richey Martin, minor children of said George Martin, in the "Birmingham Iron Works," with ninety coal tracts.....

$3,400

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

On motion of C. Hasbrouck, Esq., Jacob H. Vrooman, Esq., of Oil City, was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co. Action to recover the value of a quantity of oil which the plaintiff seized in satisfaction of a debt, and which was subsequently taken forcible possession of by the defendant. In March, 1867, Sheriff Cluley levied upon 6,358 gallons of oil, the property of A. Frew & Co. Collins township—a judgment having been entered against them for $325 in a case previously tried in the Common Pleas. While the oil was lying in a barge on the river it is claimed by the plaintiff that the defendant, with a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case, took away 5,993 gallons, valued at about $2,000, and converted the same to their own use. The defendants say that they had purchased the oil previous to the levy. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

115. Davis vs. Sabina.
116. Davis vs. Schnellbach.
97. Smith vs. Darlington.
138. Crim vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
162. Fryer vs. Thompson.
166. Bradley vs. Allegheny Gas Company.
168. Miller, Nickel & Co. vs. Milliron.
173. Gallatin vs. Sweeney.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Fort Pitt Coal Company vs. Christopher Kisling. This case went to the jury, but no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

Robert Long vs. John Brown. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

41. O'Connor vs. Jacobs et al.
42. Bost vs. Kramer.
43. Oberlander vs. Kramer.
45. Bost vs. Kramer.
47. Shinn vs. Rowand.
60. Gerwig & Co. vs. Fayette Oil Co.
64. Snodgrass vs. Wm. Arnold.
65. Snodgrass vs. Gamble.
74. Boyle vs. Hemmes.
75. Ferree vs. Bennett.
77. Overholt vs. Weir & Co.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. ten barrels of whisky, for which S. C. Anderson, of Latrobe, was claimant, and taken up. This was a libel for forfeiture. District Attorney Carnahan appeared for the United States, and Hon. H. D. Foster and Thos. J. and F. J. Keenan, Esqs., for the claimant.

United States vs. four barrels and two half barrels of whisky, claimed by Daniel Robinson, of Greensburg. This was also a libel for forfeiture, and the same counsel appeared as above. Verdict for claimants.

On motion of Wm. P. Moore, Esq., Jacob A. Vrooman, Esq., of Oil City, Pennsylvania; and on motion of Hon. H. D. Foster, James A. Logan, Esq., of Greensburg, were duly qualified and admitted to practice.

Joseph Harris, *alias* "Yankee Joe," convicted of passing counterfeit money, was brought into Court for sentence. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Western Penitentiary.

In the Bankruptcy branch of the Court, Chas. F. Dodge, of Titusville, Crawford county, filed his petition for a final discharge. The usual orders were made by the Court.

John Chambers, of Indiana county, was granted a final discharge, and was awarded a certificate to that effect.

Upwards of twenty voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday, the largest number in one day since the passage of the act.

Brevetted.—On recommendation of Gen. T. A. Rowley, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, and a number of other officers who served in the army of the Potomac, the President has ordered that Col. J. W. Beazell, of Pennsylvania, be brevetted Brigadier General "for gallant and invaluable services during the seven days fight before Richmond."

Fatal Results of a Fall.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., a boy named Robert Graham, son of Mr. Thomas Graham, shoe dealer on Liberty street, fell on the ice on Seventh street, and seriously injured his spine. He was conveyed to his home, where he remained confined to bed until Tuesday last, when he died from the effects of his injuries. The deceased was a bright and intelligent lad of twelve years.

Public Amusements.

Opera House.—The wonderful performances of the Mikado Japanese troupe continue to attract large audiences. The feat of walking up a ladder, whose rungs are sharp edged swords, is a novel and remarkable one, as is also that on the tight rope. In fact, all of their performances are well worth seeing, as they cannot fail to please. They remain but a few nights longer.

Masonic Hall.—There was another jam at Logrenia's entertainments last evening, and the performances gave great satisfaction. John Smith, 28 Miltenberger's alley, and Eph. Richley, 54 Robinson street, Allegheny, were fortunate last night—the former receiving a silver watch and the latter a twenty dollar gold piece. A watch and gold piece given away tonight.

Theater Comique.—This will be the title of a new place of amusement soon to be opened on Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater, by Fred. Aims, as shrewd and popular manager. Fred will fit up Franklin Hall in a neat and tasteful manner, and promises to present a novel and pleasant entertainment.

Remember

We are not selling boots, shoes, dry goods, carpets, clothing, notions or notions at regular prices, in the old fashioned way. We sell at the same prices as at our regular auction sales, at private sale, day and evening, at the Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth street, Palmer & Phillips, auctioneers.

Brewery at Auction.

On Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, will be sold by auction, the lease and entire fixtures and machinery of that commodious Ale Brewery, No. 110 First street, together with a large quantity of strong barrels. Two horses and wagon will be sold in such parts as will suit purchasers. See auction advertisement of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland.

Telegraphing Made Easy and Cheap.

Messrs Cushman and Jordan, of New Lisbon, Ohio, the inventors of a new mode of telegraphing at a cost of $10 per mile, say that their system to the citizens of our city, for a few days, in the hall in the third story over McCallum's carpet store, on Fifth street. The alphabet used and mode of communication is as perfect, though not as rapid, as that of the Morse system—*is capable of millions of changes for detective, private and business purposes;* and is so simple in its operation that any person of ordinary mind can learn to send and receive dispatches in a few minutes. Under the present system one of such endless adaptation to the wants and necessities of every department of business, trade and life, as to insure its speedy adoption for police, municipal, express, railroad and military telegraphing. They invite railroad men, telegraph, expressmen, insurance and the business men generally of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City to call and examine the operation of their instruments and system. Merchants, refiners and manufacturers desiring telegraphic communication from store or office to their manufactories, work shops, mills, refineries or mines, should be sure to call upon these gentlemen. We have personally examined this new system of telegraphing, and we can unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the most decided improvements yet introduced.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative,

For Boots and Shoes, and his Harness Oil for Harness, is worth all its cost. Sold wholesale and retail at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 240 Liberty street. mths

If a Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother. Offices, 205 Fulton street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other. Beware of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Farm for Sale.

This farm consists of one hundred and eighty-seven acres of splendid land, improved, and is located on the Perrysville Plank Road, within twelve miles of Pittsburgh. Terms easy. Address E. Able, Commercial Office.

Eye. Ear. Throat and Lung Diseases,

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

Revenue Stamps, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. 17th-tf

Continued Success.

Dr. Aborn continues to treat diseases with remarkable success at his new office, 134 Smithfield street.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Scidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 43 Fifth street. sw

The Miserables of this Bright and Cheerful World are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment.

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is apt to be, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with needless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, A NEW CREATURE of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this purely vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease likely to occur in a family, and a book of directions $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from ..... $5 to $8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them for retail.

MARRIED:

DAULER—BACKOFEN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday evening, February 25, 1868, by the Rev. Chas. Walther, Mr. GEO. H. DAULER, Jr., of Oakland, to Miss WILLIE BACKOFEN, of Pittsburgh, Pa. No cards.

DIED:

COOK—On Tuesday, the 25th, at 7 o'clock, of consumption, LAVINIA, wife of Asbury Cook, and the daughter of David and Martha Frew.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, Upper St. Clair township, on Thursday, 27th, at 11 o'clock, to proceed to Dutch Corners Cemetery.

ROBINSON—On Tuesday morning, February 25th, 1868, of WM. ROBINSON, JR., in the eighty-third year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1 Federal street, Allegheny city, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RINEHART—On Tuesday evening, February 25th, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, LOUISE, wife of Wm. Rinehart.
Funeral from the residence, No. 85 Penn street, Thursday, February 27th, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN—Of scarlet fever, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, KATIE, child of Dr. John G. and Caroline E. Brown, aged twenty-two months.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 110 Washington street, Allegheny city, Thursday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARLIN—On Tuesday, February 25, FLORA, wife of Thomas Carlin, in the thirty-ninth year of her age.
Funeral on Thursday, February 27th, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 309 Locock street, Allegheny.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Wednesday Evening, February 26, 1868.

—Governments have been somewhat heavy and irregular since the complications at Washington, and to-day the old bonds closed lower and weaker. The following table will show the variations during the several dates mentioned:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 24.	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.
U. S. '81s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅝	111⅝	111¾
5-20's, '62	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅝	111⅝	111
5-20's, 1864	109	108¾	108¾	108¾	107⅞	107⅞
5-20's, 1865	109⅝	109¾	109⅝	109⅞	109	108⅝
New issue, '67	107⅝	107¾	107⅝	107⅝	107	107⅛
New issue, '68	108⅛	108⅜	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾
10-40's	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	104	104
Gold	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾

—Gold has shown considerable weakness for the past two days, in singular contrast to the marked uneasiness felt at the political situation. This appears to be due to no depreciation of the crisis, but rather to the peculiar position of the market.

Parties who had been for some time carrying large amounts of gold, and had become wearied of carrying it, seized the opportunity of realizing when the price ranged at 143¾ to 143¾; their gold thus became generally distributed among a weaker class of holders, little able to carry it and easily frightened into selling.

The late *bulls* are now *bearing* the market, with a view to an ultimate fresh advance. The market is thus held in check against the strong tendency of the political crisis to force up the premium.

There is at present a considerable "short" interest in the New York market, and 6 per cent. is paid for having gold carried.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co:—U. S. 6s 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 111; do '64, 108; do '65, May and November, 109; do '65, January and July, 106¾; U. S. 10-40s, 104⅜; May, 1865, Compounds, 117⅜; June 7-30s 106⅛; July 7-30s, 106⅛; Gold, 141⅝; 5-20s, '67 107¼.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers report the following rates for governments today:—Gold, 141⅜; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅝; do 1864, 108; do 1865 109; U. S. 10-40s, 104⅜; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 106⅛; do 1867, 107⅜; June 7-30s, 106⅜; July do, 106⅜; May Compounds, 1865, 117½.

—The New York railway stock market is completely under the will of the "bears." The following table, reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, shows the variations in prices under the respective dates named:

	Feb. 18, (p.m.)	Feb. 19, (p.m.)	Feb. 21, (p.m.)	Feb. 24, (p.m.)	Feb. 25, (p.m.)	Feb. 26, (p.m.)
Fort Wayne	101	100⅝	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Cleve. & P.	84	84	84	84	84	84
Erie	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
N. Y. Central	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
Reading	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Mich. Cent.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Northwest'n	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
Rock Island	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Toledo	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜

The *Herald* says: Ridiculously low figures are predicted for Erie, and for that matter for every stock on the list, within the next thirty days; but the less importance there is attached to these the better. Such predictions simply serve to show the change which has taken place in the speculative feeling of the street within the last week. The great majority of speculators from having been very bullish have become very bearish, and the bear element has been gaining strength daily. The chief anxiety of holders of stocks now is to sell them, whereas only a week ago every man's wish seemed to be to add to the load he was carrying. Thus Wall street rushes from one extreme to another.

—The New York *Times* says: We understand that both organizations of the Stock Exchange took renewed and very decided action to-day against the attendance of their members at what is called the Evening Exchange in Fifth Avenue. It is said that the Gold Room will adopt a similar course to-morrow. In case the rule becomes general, as well against the partners and clerks and outside agents of the members of these organizations, as against their own personal attendance, the reliability of the evening sales of gold and stocks, as making a market, will, of course, be greatly diminished.

—Upon inquiry we find that the telegram in Sunday papers concerning counterfeit 7 30s grew out of the presentation at the Treasury of two notes of $100 each, one of which had been offered at the Sub-Treasury, and declined. They belong to the old batch, which were described in our columns when they came out in September, and are not, in any sense, new counterfeits.—*Tribune.*

—The Chicago and Northwest earnings for the

Third week in February, 1868	$210,591	
Same week, 1867	153,454	
Increase	$57,137	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, } Wednesday Evening, February 26, 1868. }

Dullness and inactivity continue to prevail in nearly all branches of business, and at present the prospect for an active spring trade is not very flattering. Prices have changed but little for some time past. The receipts of leading articles of produce per river and rail continue generally light, but in nearly all are adequate to the demand.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

Apples—We quote at $4 50@5 50 ₩ barrel, as to quality.

Bacon, Lard, etc—The market is excited and firm, and prices still advancing. We note sales of 15,000 lbs Sugar Cured Hams at 17½c; 8,000 lbs shoulders at 11½c; 5,000 lbs rib sides at 13c. We quote clear sides at 13½@14c, dried beef fat 21c, and leaf lard at 16@16½c ₩ lb.

Mess Pork—Prices have advanced to $26 ₩ barrel.

Lard Oil—Market excited and prices have again advanced. We quote extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 28 and No. 2 at $1 20@1 22.

Butter—Extra choice fresh roll commands readily 40@42c and fair from 35@38c ₩ lb. The market is not well supplied.

Eggs—We quote fresh at 28@30c ₩ dozen.

Beans—Choice small white Beans are scarce and in demand at $1 90 ₩ bushel.

Dried Fruit—We quote apples at 7½@8c and peaches at 16@18c ₩ lb. The only sale reported is 10 bushels dried peaches, Ohio halves, at 9c ₩ lb.

Potatoes—We note sales of choice peachblows at $1 00@1 05 ₩ bushel, and at $3 25 ₩ bbl.

Hay—We quote loose timothy hay from country wagons at $15 00@20 00 ₩ ton, as to quality.

Grain—The market has generally ruled dull. We note sales from depot, by the car load, at 64@65c, and from store at 67@68c ₩ bushel. Ear corn in small lots from depot sold at 80@86c ₩ bushel, and shelled in Elevator is quoted at $1 00@1 05 ₩ bushel. Rye sold by the car load at high as $1 40 ₩ bushel. There is very little inquiry for wheat. The millers are paying for white wheat $2 50 ₩ bushel and for red winter $2 00@2 42 ₩ bushel.

Ocean Meal—We continue to quote at $1 05@1 10 ₩ bushel.

Buckwheat Flour—We quote from store at $4 25@4 50 ₩ hundred.

Rye Flour—Choice rye flour continues to command full rates.

Flour—Has been somewhat excited during the past few days, but has become settled again apparently, with considerable activity for the season. Some of our houses are furnishing flour at prices at which dealers will find it to their advantage to send orders. The demand appears to be almost entirely for well known and reliable brands. Below will be found prices furnished by one of our principal establishments:

Double Extra, Jenkins's prices, wholesale dealer in Flour, 273 Liberty street, checkered front:

Dayton Snowflake (white winter)	$12 50
Oregon Mills	11 50
Jenkin's Eureka and Regulator	11 00
Jenkins's Lilly Mills and Favorite	11 00
Old Dominion	11 25
Emerald and Crossett's	11 00
Golden Sheaf	10 75
Greenwood, Shamrock and Hastings	10 50

And other brands usually on this market.

Groceries.

Without any change in prices. We quote sales of Coffee on Levee and Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 36c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, choice 27c; prime, 26c; good, 25c; roasting, 20@22c.

Sugars—Porto Rico, 14@16c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 11½@12c; Crushed, 17c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16c; C, 15c; New Orleans 14@15½c.

Molasses—New Orleans, 80@95c; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 85c.

Syrup—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 90@95c.

Teas—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 20@2 00; Japan, $1 25@1 25; Oolong, 90@$1 75.

Rice—Carolina, 11@12½c; Rangoon, 10½@11½c.

Mustard—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 25@30c.

Fish—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $18@19; No. 2 Shore, $15; No. 1 Bay do, $20; No. 2 Bay do, $15; No. 3 large do, $12 50@13 00; Lake do, $11; Herring, $3 75; White Fish, $10@11; Trout, $9@6 ₩ lb.

Soda—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c.

Spices—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 80@90c.

Soap—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 11c; Oakley's, 10c.

Lye—Concentrated Lye, $7 25.

Candles—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c for full weight; mould candles, 23c.

Indigo—Madras 90@$1 50; Manilla 90c@$1 45.

Bar Lead—12½c.

Drop Shot—13c.

Pittsburgh Oil Trade.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, } Thursday, February 27, 1868. }

Business—The oil market yesterday was dull—buyers evidently had made up their minds to hold off unless lower figures were submitted. The decline in crude during the day was ¾ to ⅞c ₩ gallon. Eastern dispatches reported the market dull with more sellers than buyers. Philadelphia, prime light straw to white 22½c; standard white 23½@24c; crude, including packages, 16c. New York, prime light straw to white 24c; standard white 26c; crude in bulk, 16½. Oil City dispatches reported the market weak, but no figures were furnished. In our own market dullness was the prevailing feature, holders generally were an